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** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Harlan Ends in Mistrial

Shaw on Political Failure

Thought-Images for Youth

¶ **Feud Embroils Court**—Twelve Kentucky mountain jurors came out of the Harlan County courtroom "feudin'" among themselves. They could not reach a verdict either way in the case of the U. S. A. vs. Harlan County coal operators. For more than 11 weeks they had heard testimony that apparently left them as much confused as it did most outside observers. Lawyers from Washington charged that the coal operators had conspired to prevent coal miners from joining labor unions. A criminal charge was brought under a statute of 1870 as a test case to defend rights granted by the Wagner Labor Relations Act. Counsel for the 55 defendants denied conspiracy and sought to build a counter-case blaming union organizers for Harlan violence. During the course of the trial several killings occurred. The prosecution alleged feudal practices, perjury of defense witnesses, and attempts to buy the jury. The motion for retrial is to be heard by Judge H. Church Ford on Sept. 17 at Lexington, Ky.

¶ **A Man and His Boss**—Beneath the legal terminology and the seethings of labor troubles, there is in the end a man and his boss, millions of men and thousands of bosses, or capitalists. One man has skilled hands. Another has stored-up capital in the form of productive equipment and funds to finance long-term contracts. Neither labor nor capital can produce without the other. Today's labor struggle, whether in Harlan County or in Washington where the "Little Steel" strike of 1937 is being investigated, represents an intensive stage in the long drama of industrial relations. The steel strike of 1937 cost $4,000,000, it is estimated by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee. Republic Steel, according to the testimony, spent $50,000 for munitions. Youngstown Sheet and Tube, another firm in "Little Steel," spent $20,000 for munitions. The Ohio National Guard, the City of Youngstown, and the Pennsylvania Railroad spent a total of $34,000 for munitions. • If only the man and his boss could get together without a shotgun between them!

¶ **Shaw and Aristotle**—The irrepressible Bernard is at it again. "In his dotage," as he puts it, G. B. S. brings Aristotle down to date. The ancient philosopher distinguished man from other forms of animation by calling him a "civic animal." Shaw, in his new Malvern Festival play, entitled "Geneva: A Fancied Page of History," intones a variation on Aristotle. He puts this judgment into the mouth of a Hague tribunal where humanity is on trial: "Man is a failure as a political animal." His characters, Herr Battler, Signor Bombardone, and General Franko, perform as you would expect. The play's first showing preceded by one day the departure of Viscount Runciman for Prague as advisor-mediator in the Czech-Sudeten German dispute. • Shaw, as usual, is provocative and stimulates thought. Humanity has not shown genius in governing its world affairs, or even its national affairs. But it has progressed when the guiding ideals have been correct, and when these ideals have been pursued in practice. Possibly progress would be more rapid toward un-animal conduct, if leaders of thought would stop classifying man as an animal. Ideals govern conduct. As long as man accepts animal nature, he can hardly escape an experience resembling the jungle.

¶ **The Greeks Had an Idea**—Radio crime plays, dramatizing crime even when they are intended to prove crime does not pay, are opposed in a resolution adopted by the American Association of Juvenile Court Judges. • Wasn't it the Greeks who had some success with the idea that the way to develop wholesome manhood is to keep only manly images and experiences before the thought of youth?

¶ **What Loaded the Gun?**—An empty revolver is drawn by a Yugoslav creditor. A debtor who had been arguing about the debt believes the gun loaded. The court rules that death was caused by fright. • How many empty guns could be brushed aside, and how many loaded guns unloaded, by the conquest of fear!

¶ **He Needed a Boat**—Douglas (you ought to scold him) Corrigan, in mid-Atlantic, learned that he had been deprived of his commercial flying license until Aug. 4—the day before he lands in New York from the S. S. Manhattan. That is the Bureau of Air Commerce "penalty" for breaking all the transatlantic flying rules and making everyone like him. • Just as well he had a boat handy when the order came through.

¶ **King in a Rowboat**—Seaman with the saltiest of them, the King of England landed from a rowboat when he wanted to see his camp boys at Southwold. Two local oarsmen manned the royal rowboat. As the Duke of York who never expected to be King, he sponsored the camp. As King George VI he returns with Kingly simplicity.

Two Magistrates Named By Dewey in Hines Case

Dodge, former prosecutor, also named as having been 'influenced, intimidated, or bribed' by Tammany chieftain in policy gambling racket—Davis changes plea at hearing.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—Two City Magistrates prominent in Democratic political circles, and William C. Dodge, former Tammany District Attorney of New York County, were named today in a bill of particulars handed up to Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand F. Pecora as having been "influenced, intimidated or bribed" by James J. Hines, powerful Tammany leader in Harlem, to refrain from doing their official duty in connection with the policy gambling racket headed by the late Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer.

Rendered by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, Mr. Dodge's successor in office, the bill of particulars declared that both Magistrates Hulon Capshaw and Francis Erwin were among the judicial officials instrumental in permitting the policy ring controlled by Flegenheimer to operate without serious interference in New York City. Magistrate Erwin passed on in March, 1935. Magistrate Capshaw is still on the bench.

Follows Court Order

Other judicial and public officials "the names of whom are not presently known to the District Attorney" were involved in the gambling enterprise, the bill said.

Justice Pecora ordered District Attorney Dewey to supply the bill of particulars upon the demand of Paul Stryker, counsel for Mr. Hines, even though the State opposed granting of the bill on the grounds that it would supply valuable information to the defense.

Mr. Dewey, however, taking advantage of a rule by the Court that details regarding time and place need not be given, revealed only a minimum of data in four, double-spaced legal pages. He was not required to specify detailed acts of intimidation or bribery or to give dates and details. He was required, however, to name any allegedly reached by either Mr. Hines or any of his co-defendants.

Simultaneously with the submission of the bill of particulars, J. Richard ("Dixie" Davis, formerly attorney for Flegenheimer and now under indictment with Mr. Hines, changed his plea of not guilty to guilty when he appeared for rearraignment in Supreme Court this afternoon. Mr. Davis will be a witness for the State and is expected to reveal the part which Mr. Hines is alleged to have played as a political "fixer" in the operation of the alleged policy ring.

Besides Mr. Hines and Mr. Davis, those mentioned in the indictment

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Harlan Labor Trial Ends In Disagreement of Jury

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., Aug. 2—More than 11 long weeks of the Harlan labor trial came to a deadlock here last night in a hung jury and the certainty that it has all to be done over again this fall. But the restraining hand of a mass Federal charge of conspiracy to defraud labor still hangs over the green valleys of Harlan County as its coal operators and former deputy sheriffs settle down again in familiar haunts.

The mass trial of 55 defendants which has been going on here since May 16 ended at 3:53 p. m. yesterday after Judge H. Church Ford had polled the jury in a hushed and half filled courtroom and learned from each of the 12 that there was no chance whatever of a verdict ever being reached on the guilt or innocence of the men who have been charged with resorting to every form of intimidation, including even murder, to keep unions out of their rich coal domain.

A Joyous Respite

Brien McMahon, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, immediately moved for a retrial declaring that the issue involved here is of nation-wide significance and far too important to brook delay. He announced that he and his staff was prepared to begin a retrial tomorrow morning. Judge Ford tentatively set Sept. 17 for hearing the retrial motion. Indicating that while it was desirable to begin the new trial as soon as possible he did not consider it practicable to begin again this summer.

To defendants, who have sat for over two months in court here with the possibility of a 10-year prison sentence hanging over each one, the result came as a joyous respite. But they are not free yet. Of the 12 jurors, five, it is reported, stood firm for conviction and prevented the only kind of a verdict which would have satisfied Harlan's upper classes. But they have received a respite and another chance to win an acquittal, and they hurried out of the courtroom and back to Harlan in a welter of mutual congratulations punctuated by resounding backslapping.

Jury Stands 7 to 5

Word that the jury was ready to come in was received unexpectedly about 2:30 p. m. yesterday in a community which had reconciled itself to several more days of debate within the locked and guarded jury room. Government attorneys hurried breathlessly into the courtroom just a step ahead of the jury. L. F. Johnson, foreman, stood up and announced that "we stand just the same as we did on Saturday."

On that day, only a few hours after the Judge had submitted the case to them, they had come in and informed him that there seemed no

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

British Begin Work to Ease Czech Dispute

Runciman goes by way of Paris to consult with French statesmen on mediatory plan.

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Viscount Runciman left London today for Prague where he will serve as the "unofficial" mediator in the search for a peaceful solution to Czechoslovakia's tangled minority problem. He had a last-minute reminder that his mission might have difficulties.

Called from a yachting holiday to tackle the issues in Europe's latest "danger area," Lord Runciman studied an attack by the Nazi-supported Sudeten German Party on the Czechoslovak Government's proposals for answering its demands for autonomy and other concessions.

The Sudeten Germans complained in a pamphlet that the Republic's Government in effect still regarded them as a minority instead of conceding them equal status with the Czechs.

[Prague dispatches said the Sudeten Party's demand was for institution of a population register which would definitely indicate each citizen's nationality, and for proportional representation not only in the civil service but also in military fields.]

Lord Runciman's corps of expert assistants left by air for Prague this morning. The former President of the Board of Trade took the longer journey by way of Paris where he was expected to see French Government leaders.

Suggestions that he was going to the Czechoslovak Capital to test an already prepared British plan for settlement of minority issues were denied here.

But it was pointed out that if the Viscount produced proposals "which appeal to the British Government," these might form a basis for a plan Britain would sponsor.

Hitler Stresses Peace

BERLIN, Aug. 2 (AP) — Adolf Hitler's newspaper Völkischer Beobachter yesterday took the occasion of this 24th anniversary of Imperial Germany's declaration of war on Russia to reiterate the repeated assertion that Germany did not want war then and does not now.

"Today we live amidst bloody conflicts, of peoples amidst threats of war and mobilizations," the newspaper said. "Wherever wars are raging as between China and Japan, declarations of war have gone out of practice.

"In 1914 neither the German people nor the French people nor the English nor the Russians wanted war. In the course of stressful years we have learned to look behind the scenes where invisible powers were at work beyond and above governments.

"Germany then did not know but knows now. The leadership of the state and the people became one with but one aim—namely protection of the people against inflammatory machinations. The once-unknown soldier has shown the world our 2,000,000 dead did not die in vain."

Rearming of Bulgaria needs formal approval by Geneva: Page 2.

G. O. P. Planners Figure Steps to Take

Wide World

John H. Trumbull, Former Governor of Connecticut. **Dr. Thomas J. Reed**, Republican program Director of Studies. **Dr. Glenn Frank**, Chairman, G. O. P. Executive Committee. **Frank Atschul**, Member of Committee and New York banker.

G. O. P. Is Shown Need of Better Farm Research

CHICAGO, Aug. 2 (AP)—Prof. Joseph S. Davis of Stanford University told the Republican Program Committee that "we need more effective research on agricultural policy and planning," and advocated a special staff, similar to the War Department, in studying emergency programs.

Addressing the initial open session last night, he said "we have altogether too much hasty improvisation when emergencies come, and our current procedures for drafting the elements of permanent legislation are woefully inadequate."

Professor Davis, Director of Stanford's Food Research Institute, was invited by the Committee to participate in forums on a wide range of national problems.

Dr. Glenn Frank, Chairman, outlined the principal objectives before the conferees at the opening session of the six-day meeting yesterday. He said the big task was to "produce an intelligent and workable program to take the place of parts of the New Deal program which are unworkable."

John Hamilton, National Chairman, said the Committee's report, although too late for the Congressional elections this fall, "will direct us along the right steps toward the perpetuation of the American form of government." In drafting a new statement of party policies, he urged the 105 committee members to write a creed embodying a political philosophy which would attract Republicans and Democrats alike.

In the first public address, Professor Davis, one of the authors of the Brookings Institution report on the AAA, cited a need for "working with economic forces instead of against them."

After reviewing the farm programs developed since 1933, he said: "We need more effective research on policy and planning for the long run, corresponding to what I gather is done in the General Staff of the War Department. A group of able men, relieved of other pressing tasks, should be unobtrusively studying how past emergency programs have worked and how present ones are working, and formulating in advance tentative plans for meeting future emergencies better, when they come."

Chinese War Shifts Efforts Of Comintern to Far East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — The Sino-Japanese war has changed the entire strategy of the Secretariat-General of the Communist International in Moscow, which has been described as "the general staff of the world revolution." The immense prestige gained by Chinese Communists as a result of their successful share in the war against Japan has persuaded the Communist International to concentrate the major part of its available resources in men and money upon the Far East.

In the 20 years since the Russian revolution, the Communist International has become a world-wide organization, with national Communist parties and sympathetic "Friends of the Soviet Union" in all countries where Communist activity is legal, and with underground organizations in countries where it is illegal. As the years have passed, the major function of this organization has gradually changed; its immediate concern has become, not "world revolution," but defense of the Soviet Union. It has thus become known as the "second Soviet Foreign Office."

Situation in China

But "world revolution," while it has become a secondary objective, has never been dropped, and the Communist International has always rushed to participate in any "revolutionary situation" which gave promise of a real social overturn, actively assisting in turn the Communists in Hungary in 1919, in Germany in 1923, in China in 1927, in Spain in 1936 and again in China now.

The situation as it has developed in China is well suited to the purposes of the Comintern, enabling it to combine its two chief functions of serving Soviet foreign policy and assisting "world revolution." Help given in this case to the Chinese Communists serves both ends. Chinese armies, by wearing down the military and economic power of Japan, safeguard Soviet Russia from possible Japanese invasion, and heighten the possibility of Russian hegemony in the Far East. At the same time, the influence of Chinese Communists, as a consequence of their leading role in the war with Japan—made possible by Russian sympathy—steadily increases in China, and to some extent even among Japanese.

Despite a severe shake-up in the recent "purges," the Communist International still maintains at Moscow an elaborate staff of instructors and experts on a wide range of subjects. This staff, housed in a new group of five large buildings in a Moscow suburb, studies economic and social conditions everywhere from the viewpoint of their revolutionary possibilities. The Comintern "center" here operates a school for revolutionaries, which attracts a constant stream of young men and women to Moscow from all parts of the world.

This school is divided into sections, based upon geographic and political divisions. Each section has accumulated a vast mass of information concerning "weak spots" in different countries which might be developed into revolution. This information is used to formulate revolutionary "programs of action." Communist leaders in different

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

'Political Animals' and G. B. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 2 — "Man is a failure as a political animal." This is the judgment represented as pronounced at the Hague in a trial of humanity staged in the long-awaited new play, "Geneva," by George Bernard Shaw, which the veteran playwright brilliantly opened at Malvern Festival.

In his vehicle, which G. B. S. called "a fancied page of history," are found thinly camouflaged dictators. Herr Battler, as an impressive Aryan Lohengrin, Signor Bombardone in an ancient Roman toga, and General Franko fresh from an insurrection somewhere, are brought boldly upon the stage to put their own cases for themselves.

Mr. Shaw rejects with a wave of his hand in the foreword a claim that he himself presumes to have "solved all burning political problems of present and future and to have restored peace to Europe and Asia." And he puts forward instead a mock humble plea that "all a playwright can do is to extract comedy and tragedy from the existing situation."

In an achievement which brings lengthy press comments here today, Epithets of "vague, witty, energetic, enervating exasperating, and enchanting" are flung at it by the News Chronicle. The Daily Telegraph describes it as "simply a flood of brilliant talk."

"The jokes are familiar," and the play was a "remarkable combination of high spirits and long windedness," said the Daily Mail.

"No discernible story," and "Shaw all over," the Express thought, but whatever has been said, "Geneva" has made a splash.

Intimate Message From the Country

President Has the Time of His Life Absolutely Rid of Reporters—He Fishes, Relaxes and Fishes

Having traveled to the Pacific Coast with President Roosevelt's party, Erwin D. Canham, chief of the Washington Bureau of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *has written six Intimate Messages, of which this is the sixth, on interesting, important, or revealing things seen en route, quite apart from the President's doings. Later this summer, he will return over the motor-ways, writing of conditions and things observed independent of any presidential party or political campaign.*

Perhaps it doesn't matter much, but for almost three weeks the American President has been entirely out of reach of the American press, in a manner unprecedented even in Mr. Roosevelt's Administration. On earlier fishing cruises, three press association reporters have accompanied the President on an adjacent naval vessel While they could not do much direct checking up on his activities and well-being, they did have press conferences with him twice a week, and they could see him out in his fishing boat almost every day. The vigilant watch which modern press methods have laid down was still applicable.

But during the past two and a half weeks, there has been no such newspaper check up. The President's press secretaries announced that there would be no room this time for reporters on the accompanying vessel. Mr. Roosevelt chose to have a destroyer of small tonnage go along with his crusier, when he might have ordered a cruiser just as well. And on previous trips, room has been found for three reporters, whether on destroyers or on cruisers. This year's decision was not really caused by the unavailability of space. That could easily have been remedied.

It was based on Mr. Roosevelt's desire to get away altogether from the newspaper vigilance which he, like other Presidents before him, is finding irksome. Some other Chief Executives have shut themselves up in the White House, or—like President Wilson—have been forced into virtual retirement. But on all such occasions, secretaries who saw the President daily could be buttonholed daily by newspaper men. Now, nobody who sees President Roosevelt daily or weekly can be questioned by the press.

So Mr. Roosevelt is the first President in office since the modern press machinery has been set up, who has escaped temporarily from its toils. Doubtless he takes great pride in his achievement. He has "put one over" on the publishers, and probably feels very pleased about it. He has also got a chance to behave just as he pleases for a few weeks, which must be a great triumph for a President.

Newspaper readers should not be deceived by the datelines from the U. S. S. Houston which they see in the daily press. All that is available to all newspapers is a naval radio from Stephen T. Early, the President's press secretary.

The point may be trivial, but perhaps it is worth recording in a fine-print footnote to the history books of these times that no part of the powerful American press network had the slightest first-hand coverage on President Roosevelt's activities for three weeks lacking a day. The situation is absolutely unique in all the years since the press began to be interested in the President's daily activities. That date, of course, is surprisingly recent. Only at the turn of the present century did a reporter for a Washington newspaper think of stationing himself at the White House lobby, to take note of the people who went in and out, and thus to report on the doings of the President.

This correspondent, who knows from confidential and from open sources pretty well what goes on during Presidential cruises, does not wish to imply that the White House is seeking to conceal anything important. Silly stories circulated last winter about the President's activities on his Gulf of Mexico cruise. They were unfounded. And now probably a new crop will arise because of this unreported three weeks.

Actually, Mr. Roosevelt spends a lot of time fishing, and even more time just relaxing. He has a lot of material coming in over the radio from Washington, and sends back whatever answers are necessary. He gets pouches of documents and mail, flown out from Panama City by Herbert G. Theurer, his unique postman. He keeps just busy enough to prevent the fishing from palling. It is probably an ideal vacation, and no doubt the freedom from press surveillance contributes to making it a better vacation. But the fact remains that there is no press check up, and that's that.

When the Houston arrives at Panama City, the three press association men who regularly cover the White House will be waiting for it. They came down from Los Angeles by passenger liner, after enormous trouble in getting reservations. Labor disputes which have nearly dried up shipping from the coast cities and which are not unconnected with Secretary Perkins, Harry Bridges, and the NLRB, ironically enough nearly prevented these reporters from getting to Panama City. They finally took passage on a Dutch boat.

Well, on the President's arrival at the Canal, the reportorial watch begins again; it lapses during his passage of the Gulf; it is resumed when he lands on American soil, and you can be sure will be particularly alert as he passes through the politically hot climates of Georgia and South Carolina. But just now it's vacation, and the little party on the Houston is probably having just as merry a time as "Steve" Early's radios indicate.

E. D. C.

$28,579,404 for N.Y. Buildings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—New York City will begin work tomorrow on three large building projects, involving the expenditure of $28,579,404, as funds from the Public Works Administration start to flow at an increased tempo through the channels of trade here. To the cost of the three structures, the municipal government is to contribute $15,718,673, the balance of $12,860,731 being met with a PWA grant from Washington.

Largest among the trio of new units is a criminal courts building and city prison to be built in Center Street in the City Hall area. It will cost $18,500,000. A new home for Hunter College, to cost $6,414,000, is the second project in point of size. The third is a new hospital for Queens.

Replacing outmoded facilities, the new criminal courts building and prison will provide 28 courtrooms in its 17 stories and a detention wing housing 1,090 inmates. Four floors of offices for the District Attorney and his staff, two grand jury rooms, and space for magistrates, for the Supreme Court, Court of Special Sessions, and Court of General Sessions are included in the plans.

Looking to the future, the city is erecting the 16-story Hunter College unit so that it may expand the structure to care for increased enrollments, but nevertheless the building is designed to accommodate 5,000 students. It will have more than 100 classrooms, a complete theater with 700 seats, library, gymnasium, swimming pool, and auditorium. It will be in Park Avenue from Sixty-eighth to Sixty-ninth Streets.

Meanwhile, construction of a new group of court buildings for Nassau County already is under way at Garden City, Long Island. As in the case of New York City's program, that of Nassau County is financed in part by a grant from the Public Works Administration. The complete project is estimated to cost $2,650,000.

Every German Promised a Car

WIESDORF-LEVERKUSEN, Germany, Aug. 2 (AP)—Dr. Robert Ley, German labor leader, announced yesterday that beginning immediately every German worker could save for a "Volkswagen," or People's Motor Car.

Special savings accounts, he said, would be opened on the basis of a minimum deposit of five marks (about $2) weekly. Announcement will be made later as to how much each prospective buyer must save before a Volkswagen will be turned over to him on the installment plan, Dr. Ley said.

Disclosing further details of the previously announced new popular, low-priced automobile, he said the Reich's aim was "to every working German his Volkswagen."

"This very year," he said, "the first section of the factory for an annual production of 450,000 cars will have a roof overhead.

"By the end of 1939 regular production will be started. When the factory is completed, annual production will be 1,500,000 cars.

"In 10 years from now there won't be any workingman in Germany who doesn't have or can't have his car."

Dr. Ley said the car would cost 950 marks, would have a speed of 62½ m. p. h. "on the super highways," and would operate about 40 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

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Border Clash Leaves World Capitals Calm

Moscow and Tokyo begin negotiations to settle incident—Both deny charges of provocation.

Pacific aspects, as well as war-like moves, characterize the latest Far Eastern conflict—the battle between Russian and Japanese troops on the disputed frontier that separates Manchukuo, Korea, and Siberia.

The incident that began July 11 has assumed military proportions beyond those originally anticipated by foreign military observers.

However, diplomatic negotiations toward settlement are begun. Official statements on both sides deny charges of provocation. Neither Russia or Japan—admittedly busy elsewhere—appears concerned over territorial gains where the fighting proceeds just north of Vladivostok. But neither side takes chances of being accused of retreating in the face of aggression.

Meanwhile Japan, according to an Associated Press study at Shanghai, is finding it difficult to retain all of the territory it originally overran on the Asiatic continent. Chinese guerrilla action and recovery from tactical retirements have regained portions of Chinese territory.

Moscow Warns Tokyo

MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (AP)—The Soviet Government has instructed its Chargé d'Affaires to Tokyo to warn Japan of "possible terrible consequences" of an invasion into Russian territory, a consequence of the most serious frontier fighting since the beginning in 1931 of a long series of boundary incidents.

A Soviet communiqué said that more than 400 Japanese were killed or wounded, and 13 Russian soldiers were killed and 55 wounded. (Japanese versions estimated Russian casualties at 600.)

Tanks, airplanes, and artillery were utilized (Tokyo dispatches said 50 Soviet planes bombed Japanese positions), and the fighting centered about Changkufeng Hill.

Both Russia and Japan claim sovereignty over the disputed territory. The Russian account charged that Japanese forces invaded Soviet territory a distance of 2½ miles before being driven back, but that Soviet troops did not pursue them across the Manchukuo border.

At Khabarovsk, 400 miles north of the frontier district, Communist youth in a mass meeting urged greater military preparation for national defense. The Khabarovsk rally was part of a nationwide celebration of anti-war day Aug. 1.

Newspapers and utterances in Soviet circles indicated equal determination that Soviet Russia is not to allow itself to be lured into a large-scale conflict in the Far East which might play into the hands of Fascist powers.

Tokyo Awaits Soviet Step

TOKYO, Aug. 2 (AP)—Domei, the Japanese official news agency, in dispatches quoting a Foreign Office spokesman, says that it now depended on the Soviet attitude whether or not the border incidents grow into a major conflict.

Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, Foreign Minister, disclosed on Aug. 1 he instructed the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow to open new negotiations with Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff, but declined to divulge the nature of the new steps.

Japanese militarists called the attack a "face-saving" device by the Russians because of the loss of Changkufeng Hill and other posts the Japanese claimed to have captured in the contested region.

Washington 'Watching'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that the State Department was observing with special interest reports of the Russo-Japanese border clash. Mr. Hull indicated at his press conference that confidential reports shed little light on whether a major conflict was imminent. This Government has made no official inquiries of either Japan or Russia.

London Undisturbed

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP)—British officials were undisturbed by fighting between Japanese and Soviet troops on the Siberian-Manchukuo border which they characterized as a frontier incident with little possibility of world repercussions.

Chinese regain areas lost earlier in war; Tokyo press puts France in villain role: Page 4.

In the Boston Section:

Political candidates seek to take stage at A. F. of L. convention.

Thousands turn out at first day of women's fashion show.

Right of state to bar water to swimming challenged in New Hampshire.

Corrigan reception committee named.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Rearming of Bulgaria Needs Formal Approval by Geneva

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Bulgaria's former enemies, the Allied Powers of the World War, today chorused approval of Balkan action freeing Bulgaria from post-war treaty restrictions on armaments and armies.

At the same time there appeared to be no bar to similar action by Hungary, the only nation still nominally bound by the restrictions imposed by the victorious Allies.

Others of the wartime Central Powers—Germany and Turkey— already have thrown off rearmament bonds.

In the pact signed at Salonika, Aug. 1, the Balkan Entente—Greece, Turkey, Rumania, and Yugoslavia—gave their approval to Bulgaria's equality in maintaining its army, Navy, and Air Force and at the same time established a nonaggression agreement among the participating nations.

To abrogate armaments clauses of the post-war treaty of Neuilly, Bulgaria first obtained approval of the Balkan Entente and then "off the record" approval from treaty signatories—principally Britain and France.

Official approval of the signatories is expected to be asked soon and then the matter will be laid before the League of Nations Assembly for formal legalization as provided by Article 19 of the League Covenant which requires Assembly approval for treaty revisions.

Though a "backdoor" method of legal revision, Bulgaria's method contrasted sharply with Germany's dramatic scrapping of the Versailles Treaty which imposed similar restrictions on the Reich.

Informed British sources said the Government warmly welcomed any understanding between Nations which would minimize the chances of war. French sources echoed the sentiment.

Informed observers in Italy believed Bulgaria was assured an Italian benediction, while Italy would work for similar freedom for Hungary.

Approval Forecast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 2—The British and French attitude toward such treaty abrogations as are involved in this week's agreement under which the Balkan Entente gave its blessing to Bulgarian departure from the arms restrictions of the Treaty of Neuilly was indicated at the Stresa Conference in 1935.

Section six of the resolution then adopted by Britain, France, and Italy said, "Representatives of the three Governments took into consideration the desire expressed by States whose military status was respectively determined by the treaties of Saint Germain, Trianon, and Neuilly to obtain revision of this status."

The Great Powers decided that the other States concerned should be informed of this desire through diplomatic channels.

The late Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, explaining this in the British House of Commons April 17, 1935 said, "There was brought to our notice a Stresa desire of Austria, Bulgaria, and Hungary to obtain revision of the armaments clauses of treaties whereby they are bound. The conference decided to recommend that the interested States examine the question with a view to its settlement by mutual agreement in connection with general and regional gurantees of security."

This, it is recognized here, is what has now been done, British official circles warmly welcoming the new agreement and not anticipating any objection to it in any other quarter. A joint communiqué however on this point may not improbably be sent through diplomatic channels by the signatories of Salonkia agreement to those Powers signatory to the Treaties of Neuilly and Lausanne.

This couple has come to the Taft for a stay,
A treat they have waited for many a day;
They're phoning the folks to relate with a smile,
"It's been a great trip and it's surely worth while!"

2000 ROOMS WITH BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50—LESS BY THE WEEK

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Los Angeles Cheers Hughes and Crew

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 2 (AP)—Back to the hangar where he and his aides spent months in preparation for their world-circling flight, Howard Hughes returned yesterday and a few minutes later was plunged into another of the civic celebrations which have marked his cross-country tour.

Thousands cheered the sportsman-aviator-film producer as he rode to a luncheon to receive compliments of public officials. With him were Edward Lund, Flight Engineer; Richard Stoddard, Radio Engineer; Lieut. Thomas Thurlow, Army Navigator, and Harry P. M. Connor, Co-Navigator, who were with him on the world tour.

At the City Hall, Mayor Frank L. Shaw extended the city's official welcome. Speakers at the luncheon included Gov. Frank F. Merriam, Film Czar Will Hays and Rupert Hughes, novelist and uncle of the flier.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Month of Work Still Pending On N. Y. Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1—The constitutional convention embarked upon a fifth month today with a waiting calendar which had extended its July 29 adjournment date at least through August. The delegates were not even in session for the "deadline," having agreed that three weeks—perhaps a month—more of work remained to be done to prepare the redrafted basic law on which the people of New York will vote in November.

The resolution to adjourn was rescinded, and so to August any action on such major items of unfinished business as housing, transit unification, power, home rule, reapportionment, labor relations, social welfare, judiciary and administrative law was postponed.

The housing and transit unification proposals have been advanced to third reading and that concerning power, which was designed to prevent the exploitation of water-power resources on the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers by private interests and to guarantee the rights of cities to own and operate utilities, is due for debate this week.

The total undebated proposed amendments is still over the 50 mark, however, and there was renewed pressure today to limit the time for debate. This has met with opposition from both major parties as a gag-rule move.

However, should the convention manage to dispose of home rule, judiciary and social welfare this week, it will have the major problems of industrial relations, reapportionment and water power to handle on the general orders calendar, as well as the disposition of the numerous other items which have not received such headline proportions.

That the major matters before the body will be given precedence as August progresses goes without saying. Minor questions so-called will be lumped for the final swoop since those proposals which have not been advanced and adopted finally at the date of adjournment within the requisite six weeks of election will be perforce as non-existent as though they had never emerged from committee.

Swiss Fascists And Police Clash

ZURICH, Switzerland, Aug. 2 (AP)—A dozen persons were injured when police clashed with members of the Fascist "National Front" who defied an order forbidding them to demonstrate. Thirty were arrested and the Government immediately moved to prosecute the leaders.

Police charged that Deputy Wilhelm Tobler, chief of the "National Front," called upon his followers to march "against the present political system against all resistance." Mr. Tobler also was accused of declaring the Swiss Government "was not lawful authority but authority which violates the law."

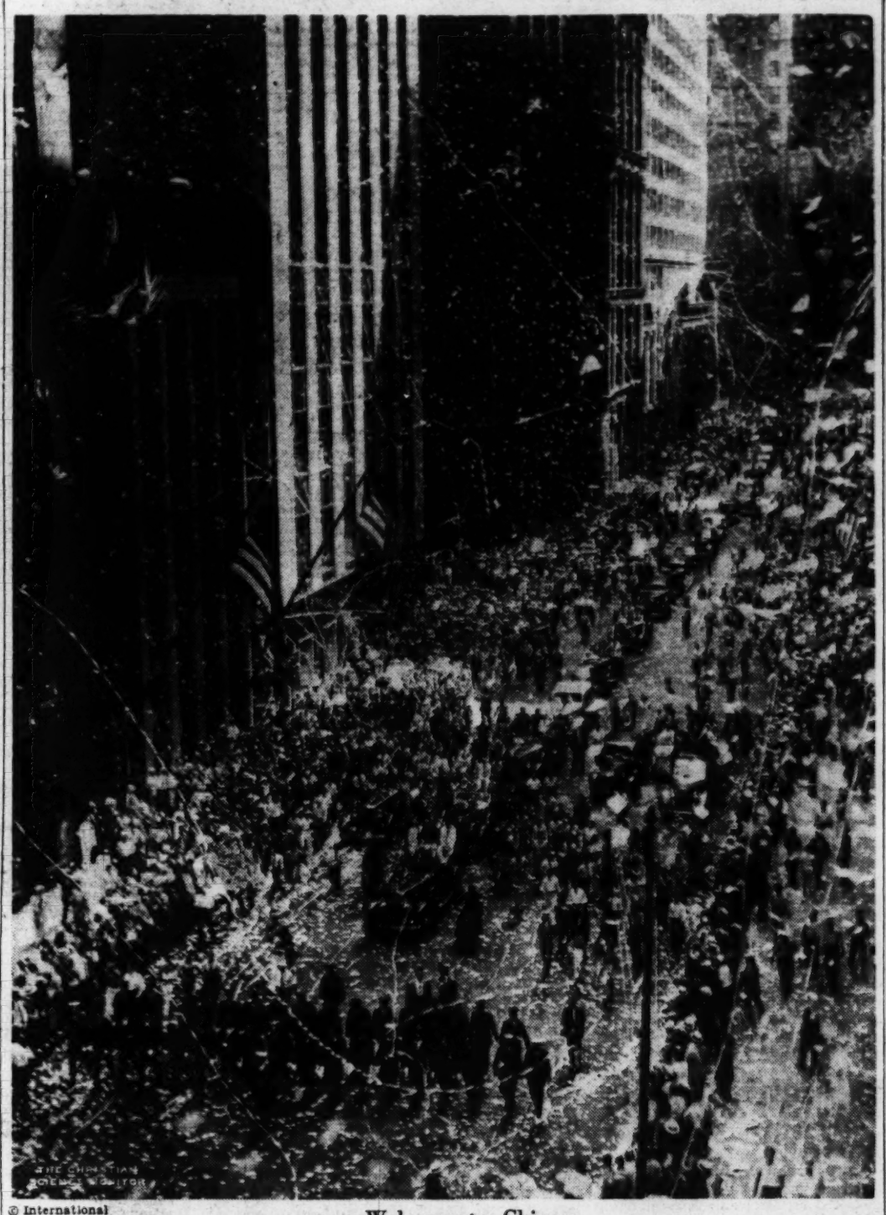
The "National Front" is the largest movement seeking to overthrow Switzerland's traditional democracy. It has its headquarters in Zurich and is strongest in eastern Switzerland where the German language is spoken.

The party closely copies Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's National Socialism. Its members mostly are young men who wear uniforms, carry banners with the party insignia, and have adopted as their salute the old Swiss war cry "Harrus." The party already has elected several members to the Federal Assembly.

Wool Area Shifts

Breeding has increased the average annual fleece weight of sheep from two to eight pounds and has shifted the wool production area from the North Atlantic states to Texas, the Far West and Ohio.

The Camera Views the News



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Welcome to Chicago

Howard Hughes and his four round-the-world fliers were given a warm welcome when they visited Chicago. They are shown as they traveled through showers of ticker tape and papers down La Salle Street.

Wide World

American Diplomacy in the French Capital

The American Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to France (left) call upon Georges Bonnet, French Foreign Minister (right) during Mr. Morgenthau's recent visit to France. While the Treasury chief denied that his visit with M. Bonnet and other French statesmen had any official significance, it can be assumed that it had salutary effects.

Sure th' Corrigans Will Have a Great Day in New York

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Mr. Corrigan, meet Mr. Corrigan, and Mr. Corrigan, and Mr. Corrigan.

Mayor Harold H. Burton named as a Cleveland committee to assist in welcoming Douglas Corrigan, bewildered Atlantic flier, at New York Thursday, three lawyers—William J. Corrigan, J. J. P. Corrigan, and Joseph B. Corrigan.

Corrigan Simplifies Plans

NEW YORK (AP)—Douglas Corrigan has decided the hotly disputed question of where and how he is to be welcomed in New York Thursday.

In a wireless telephone conversation from the liner Manhattan with Stanley Howe, Mayor LaGuardia's Secretary, the flier, whose New York-Ireland flight was made in a $900 crate, said he would be glad to be greeted by the Mayor at City Hall, and that he wouldn't accept other conflicting invitations.

Eighteen leaders of Brooklyn civic life had gone to City Hall to demand the right to parade the flier through that Borough, pointing out that he started from Floyd Bennett Field in Brooklyn, and that elaborate plans had been made to receive him there.

Bottle Has 'Corrigan' Note

ST. ANDREWS, New Brunswick (CP)—While playing on the beach here Nancy Chandler, six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Chandler, North Attleboro, Mass., picked up a floating bottle containing the following undated note:

"Flying 6,000 feet above Nova Scotia. A tail wind taking me about 120 miles per hour. Should sight Ireland about 5 a. m., tomorrow at that rate. Corrigan."

Wide World

Sir George Franckenstein

Austria's last Minister to London was knighted two days after he became a subject of Great Britain.

France Turns 'Prospector'; Seeks Larger Gold Supply

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The French Government is about to turn prospector on a big scale. A recent decree appropriates 100,000,000 francs (nearly $3,000,000) to be used in efforts to increase the production of gold in France's Colonial Empire.

A special Gold Committee has been set up by the Minister of Colonies, Georges Mandel, to supervise the expenditure of this sum in such a way as to develop gold mining from its present negligible position to the level of a major French industry.

Nearly all the colonial possessions of France are believed to contain large quantities of gold. So far, however, French production of gold is relatively slight, totaling only seven tons for the entire Empire. About half of this total comes from French Equatorial Africa. Guiana comes next, followed by Madagascar, French Cameroons, French East Africa, and finally Indo-China.

At present the mines from which this gold is extracted are extremely primitive. In most cases there is no modern machinery and no rational organization of labor. Futhermore, some of the mines are almost inaccessible, and the lack of roads makes prospecting difficult.

Threefold Program

The program of the newly-constituted Gold Committee thus falls under three main heads:

1. Modernize and intensify the exploitation of existing mines. Large sums will be spent on purchasing and installing adequate machinery, and whenever necessary additional workers will be employed. Working conditions and living conditions for the native laborers will be improved. The possibility of importing laborers into Guiana, where the population in the gold-producing hinterland is sparse, is also to be studied.

2. Finance exploration and prospecting on a large scale in all the French colonies. Recent progress is prospecting methods and mining engineering is to be applied to the vast territories, in Africa especially, which hitherto have already been explored.

3. Construct roads or caravan tracks to open up these new territories, and develop and improve roads leading to existing mines. The problem of transportation is one of the main aspects of the question, and it is to be attacked vigorously by the Gold Committee. Along with the building of roads will go the execution of other public works destined to hasten the development of the gold-producing districts.

Ambitious and Costly

This program is admittedly an ambitious and costly one. But it must be remembered that a ton of gold, at the present level of the franc, is worth something like 40,000,000 francs. Thus even if the production of gold was increased only by a couple of tons annually, the investment would be well worth while. Under the direction of M. Mandel, who is considered one of the most energetic and able administrators in the whole of France, there is good reason to believe that real results will be forthcoming—provided a change of government does not remove M. Mandel from the Cabinet.

The advantages to France of an increased gold production are great. As the report accompanying the decree states: "Any augmentation of the production of gold would not only be an important factor for prosperity in the Colonies concerned, but would contribute toward balancing France's unfavorable foreign trade account, while at the same time increasing the country's independence and means of action."

From the viewpoint of national defense, the development of gold production within the Empire would be a big asset, since it would be available for the purchase of supplies abroad, and in peacetime would help to build up France's gold reserve and thus strengthen the position of the franc.

Geneva Labor Group Drafts Codes for Native Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The International Labor Organization is moving ahead with its scheme to describe in a series of conventions the appropriate relationship between European employers and native workers in both agricultural and industrial undertakings in tropical and subtropical countries.

For more than ten years, the Organization has attacked this complicated problem piecemeal, setting down first one phase and then another in the form of conventions which are intended to regulate the policies of colonial governments and of responsible employers.

The Organization first took up and settled the problem of forced labor, which was disposed of in a convention adopted in 1930. It then formulated a convention in regard to recruiting indigenous workers, which was adopted in 1936. It has now taken up the regulation of contracts of employment.

Compulsion to Worker

In studying the question of forced labor, the I. L. O. also surveyed other forms of compulsion to labor, particularly in connection with long-term contracts. In some instances, the distinction between these contracts and forced labor has not been very sharp. Contracts entered into by native workers with no real sense of their meaning bound them to work for periods of five to seven years, and even longer.

The public attitude toward such relationships has undergone profound modification during the past generation. European employers, setting up undertakings in tropical colonial countries, were compelled to depend for labor upon a population which was not accustomed to work regularly and did not depend for a livelihood upon wages received. It was assumed, as a matter of course, that employers had the right to bind such workers for long periods in the form of contracts, and that these contracts should be rigorously enforced by penal sanctions, fines and even imprisonment.

The system thus gradually built up led to a conflict of viewpoints. One group contended that no satisfactory relationship between employers and such workers could be obtained without penal sanctions. Otherwise, it was argued that native workers felt free to ignore contracts at will, and that civil sanctions were unworkable because of the habitual insolvency of the workers. This group argued that the best interests of native populations would be served by teaching them regular habits of work and respect for their word.

Servitude Charged

The established practices were attacked by another group, which contended that contracts extending over such long periods, entered into by native workers who had no real appreciation of their meaning, and enforced by penal sanctions, were dangerously similar in their efforts to servitude. This group held that stability of labor supply even among such workers can be more properly obtained by satisfactory conditions of work than by penal sanctions.

Progressive improvement in the indigenous worker's conditions of work is shown by I. L. O. surveys. Labor contracts were formerly one-sided, imposing severe obligations upon workers but very few upon employers. They have now become in almost all cases reciprocal agreements, exacting more and more from the employer.

International Action

But these developments have not occurred at the same rate in all colonial territories, and international action through the I. L. O. is therefore considered desirable to confirm and generalize such progress. Liberal Governments and progressive employers unite with the workers' representatives in the I. L. O. to support and push through such conventions as this.

The I. L. O. often seems to move extremely slowly, and not to accomplish much. But this whole question of indigenous labor is an interesting example of its methods of work. One phase after another has been exhaustively discussed, surveyed, studied, and finally, in the course of years, conventions are adopted. These are gradually ratified by some or all Governments. Pressure is brought upon backward Governments and employers, through this organization, to conform with minimum approved practices. The whole mass, by democratic procedure, slowly advances.

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Worst Peril in Drunk Driving Declared Man With Few Drinks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Not "drunk" but with just enough liquor to impair safe driving ability!

That's the unofficial verdict in a growing number of motor mishap and fatality cases. This verdict seldom gets onto police blotters or into safety records, though. That's why the part liquor plays in traffic accidents is, it is claimed by students of the problem here, greatly underestimated.

Not only do accident reporting regulations require in most cases more than an indication of drinking, but such mishap reporting facilities in general are limited, and cover the causes in but a very sketchy manner. Attempts are being made to require a more careful search for the cause and to require sometimes an examination for the presence of liquor, but a typical mishap report, experts point out, overlooks wholly the effect, or lack of it, of drinking on the part of any of the participants.

The current report of the National Safety Council, showing a steady decline in motor fatalities for the past eight months, does not attempt to analyze the situation from he liquor angle. Safety Council officials admit, though, that undoubtedly liquor is a primary cause in a great many more of the accidents than the official reports show.

Really Dangerous Driver

Judge Harry H. Porter, Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of Evanston, declares that "when the true figures are available you will find that 60 per cent or more of all highways accidents are attributable to the use of alchol at the wrong time and place." The "really dangerous driver," Judge Porter holds, is the one who has just a few drinks, and not ordinarily recognizable as being intoxicated by the average police officer.

The American Business Men's Research Foundation here says that independent investigations made by public officials are showing that "alcohol is a factor in more than 40 per cent of all traffic accidents."

The Foundation, replying to recent claims by Repeal Associates that "drunken driver" fatalities have decreased since repeal, points out that traffic fatalities due to liquor are in a great majority of cases caused by the merely "had-been-drinking" rather than the drunken driver.

Alcohol a Big Factor

It notes, incidentally, that on the same day the Repeal Associates claims appeared in the papers there was published in New York City a report by Dr. Thomas A. Gonzales, Chief Medical Examiner, that alcohol had been a factor in approximately 40 per cent of the fatal highway accidents in 1937.

Aiming further to refute the Repeal Associates claims, the Foundation declares also that the move to compare the number of highway fatalities in 1936 with the record for 1933, calling the latter a "prohibition year," is misleading in that beer and wine became legal on April 6 of that year and that the liquor traffic as a whole was released from all restrictions in December.

Comparing figures for 1932, the last year completely under the Eighteenth Amendment, with 1936, the Foundation points out, the record shows not only an increase in the number of traffic fatalities for the two years, but an increase in proportion to the population and in proportion to the volume of travel.

The United States News of Washington, July, 1937, it is recalled, after a survey of traffic accidents throughout the country, stated that; "the number of persons killed or injured in the United States in automobile accidents involving drivers who had been drinking, doubled between 1933 and 1936."

His 'Concert Hall' Now Encircles the Earth

Courtesy Musical America

Richard Strauss
Conducts for the radio

Strauss Stands Near Sibelius In Radio Favor But Not Style

Composers of Today
Second of Six Articles

By L. A. Sloper

Music Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Ranking with Sibelius in radio popularity is Richard Strauss. Stylistically, he is an opposite pole from Sibelius. Where the Finn's music is all dark and gray, the Austrian's is all light and color. Sibelius seems to convey the brooding quality of the culd North, Strauss the brightness and gaiety of the South.

Strauss has been called Richard the Second, meaning that he is the inheritor of Wagner's mantle. The designation is only superficially appropriate. It is true that Strauss has carried even further Wagner's lush chromatic harmonies, but he lacks the serious purpose of Wagner, and he has been subjected also to other influences, such as those of Brahms and the Italians.

Strauss and Sibelius present another contrast. While Sibelius is an exponent chiefly of "absolute" music, Strauss has devoted himself almost exclusively to "program" music, that is, music which tells a story, draws a picture or leans upon some other "literary" aid, instead of relying upon purely musical means for its effect.

Composer of Tone Poems

Hence, instead of writing symphonies, he has composed mostly tone poems, or music illustrating a story.

The analogy to Lisst suggests itself, and indeed Strauss has much in common with Lisst, both in technical facility and in showiness. But Strauss probably will not rank with Lisst, any more than with Wagner, as a composer. Lisst invented the tone poem structure. Wagner expanded harmonic frontiers and tried to create a new art form. Strauss has invented nothing comparable. His principal contribution to music is in the field of instrumentation. His instrumental colors are dazzling, and his exploitation of the tonal resources in unfamiliar registers of the various instruments is hardly surpassed. He also shows inventiveness in the building of big themes marked by long intervals and a buoyant, upswinging quality. He is a master of harmonic and contrapuntal devices and of the technique of composition. But he does not stand beside the great originative musicians. He is at best a brilliant epigonus.

Strauss has also made his mark in the theater, but his operas are not often heard on the air. His most famous dramatic works are "Elektra" and "Salome," tragedies, and "Der Rosenkavalier," one of the most successful of comic operas. In these his flair for musical characterization and for dramatic effect find full play. No doubt they will become popular with the wider public when and if television comes into general use—more especially "Rosenkavalier," which embodies some of Strauss's most engaging characteristics, namely, his humor and his sentiment.

His humor and his sentiment are both quite Teutonic—the humor is boisterous and the sentiment tends to become mawkish. But he is more successful in these veins than in his more serious musical essays, such as "Also Sprach Zarathustra," in which he is bombastic. Since his humor is rough and ready and his sentiment a little sticky, he is at his best in such a piece as "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," which is based on a rowdy German folk tale. The work is short, taking only about 20 minutes to perform, but it is packed with amusing incidents. Till is of course an incorrigible rogue, yet there is pathos in his punishment.

Familiar on Radio

"Till Eulenspiegel" is one of the Strauss works most often played for the radio audience, which also hears with frequency the longer tone poems, "Don Juan" and "Death and Transfiguration," and the Waltzes from "Rosenkavalier." The three tone poems all belong to the nineties, which was Strauss's best period for orchestral composition. The two longer and more pretentious ones seem to be less satisfactory than "Till," because of their prolixity, but they are superior to his later orchestral works, such as "Ein Heldenleben," and the "Domestic" and "Alpine" Symphonies.

As for the "Rosenkavalier" Waltzes, it is supposed to be the correct thing to sneer at them as detracting from the opera. For my part, I like the waltz, and I have always liked these waltzes. The mere fact that they are in a work dealing with the time of Maria Theresa, before the waltz had been invented, does not disturb me either.

In listening to the Strauss tone poems, by the way, you may find it an interesting experiment to try listening to the music as music, without regard to the "program." This does not work so well with "Till," but you may find that with the bigger ones, like "Don Juan" and "Death and Transfiguration," you will get more pleasure in this way than by bothering with the story. For often the story is tedious or pretentious or lacking in taste, whereas the music, although it reflects these less admirable qualities, is fascinating just as music—for its melodies, rhythms, texture, and color.

More U. S. Aid Is Urged in Poorer Farm Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKSBURG, Va., Aug. 2—Because there is a "sharp contrast between the distribution of children and the distribution of income among the major regions of the United States," Dr. Frank Lorimer, secretary of the Population Association of America, suggested more federal aid for the furtherance of education in areas of limited resources in speaking at the tenth annual Institute of Rural Affairs held at Virginia Tech this last week.

More than 2,000 farm men and women attended the three-day sessions at which program planning, soil erosion control, improvement and strengthening of the home influence were discussed.

Gov. James H. Price, of Virginia, said in officially opening the Institute that governments today are more interested in humanitarian purposes than ever before. His administration, he said, is anxious for the development of various rural programs so that rural youth, especially, will find its place on the farm rather than drift to the city. He cited the fact that the number of homes in rural Virginia that have electricity has risen in eight years from 7 per cent to 20 per cent, and that the number of radios has increased from 20 to 60 per cent.

Contrast Shows Need

"In 1929," Dr. Lorimer said, "the farm population of the South had 13 per cent of the Nation's children but received only about 2 per cent of the Nation's income.

Because of this contrast, he said, "there is urgent need of federal aid for the furtherance of education in areas of limited resources. This proposal is in line with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Education in a report recently presented to President Rosevelt. It is supported by data presented in the report of the Committee on Population Problems.

Human erosion may be even more costly than the parallel problem of soil erosion, Dr. W. E. Garnett, rural sociologist of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, said.

As the quality of the whole population falls, community cultural and institutional standards tend also to be lowered, and full development of individual personality—the ultimate goal of a good human society—is hindered, he explained. He attributed the decline in population quality to excessive migration of those of higher economic standards to cities and other states, and to disproportionately low birth rates among those of higher standards compared to the more marginal elements.

Great Benefits to Virginia

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station was noted in a program devoted to the place of agricultural research in planning for rural living. Dr. A. W. Drinkard, director of the experiment station here, mentioned some of the scientific achievements of the experiment workers which have saved Virginia farmers untold millions.

"One sure way of increasing actual wealth and improving standards of living," he said, "is to find ways and means of reducing the costs of production and marketing. The station workers have constantly sought ways of increasing crop yields per acre, of increasing the efficiency of farming operations, of reducing losses by finding control measures for the insect pests and diseases of vegetables, fruits, crops, and livestock, and many successful accomplishments in this field have been achieved through such investigations. To improve the quality of farm products has been the constant aim of station research."

The important part of the agricultural research worker can play in this "era of planning" was explained by Dr. W. C. Coffey, dean of agriculture at the University of Minnesota, at the special research session.

"Rural planning," he said, "must take into consideration the functions of rural people. No planning can get far unless it is recognized that rural people should be located on land where they can produce food and clothing materials for which there is a potential demand and at a cost that will warrant at least fair return for their labor."

'Hot Dogs' Banned As Fascists Frown On 'Exotic' Names

ROME, Aug. 2 (AP)—Hot dogs and other foreign-named delicacies lost their identities as such through Fascist disapproval.

The Merchants Confederation has invited buyers, restaurants, beach resorts, and similar establishments to drop these "exotic and foreign names."

Accordingly, hot dogs, sandwiches, hors d'ouvres and roast beef will be given Italian equivalents.

P. D. will keep your home free of pesky insects. You'll like its pleasant scent, too.

Sinclair P. D. is sold by grocery, drug and hardware stores, and by Sinclair dealers

New York Students to Help Solve Municipal Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It may be that there is an example many municipalities and other communities can follow, in the decision to utilize students of New York's major colleges and universities to act as volunteer research assistants in the unraveling of long-range municipal problems which have been suffering from lack of attention, due to shortage of operating funds.

The research is going to be directed by William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation, and, by the start of the fall semester, 250 junior, senior and graduate students will be working as "public service internes."

The plan works two ways. Not only will it give the Department of Investigation much needed aid in its own mountain of important work, but it will tend to gear and coordinate research in the colleges in the field of needs and problems of a city government. The chief expectation is that, when the program gets to working, it may look so interesting that qualified graduates will want to work into municipal careers.

The internes will receive no promises of permanent jobs, though they may possibly be able to earn certain college credits, but they will have the satisfaction of knowing that their work is being watched closely by people who would not hesitate to recommend that they be given fixed posts if the quality of their work, and the original quality they were able to bring to it, warranted.

College faculties will supervise the academic aspects of all such research, while the Department will be liason between the research internes, and the city departments which require the study.

In addition to the practical direction from city officials and employees conversant with working problems, they will have supplementary instruction from not only their own faculties, but the 30 accountants, eight engineers and 15 lawyers on Mr. Herland's staff. These latter men will help the internes to organize their findings in keeping with prevailing technique.

"We are going to insist from the outset that each student research associate use his factual findings as a springboard for making individual, constructive recommendations for definite plans of action. In such a manner the associate will be able to feel that he is definitely pulling his own weight. And no one supposes that we shall not have the benefit of many useful ideas for these young people are alert, many of them already have a flair for municipal management.

"It is not too much to think that the program may help save the city millions of dollars for the research assignments will call for economies and other changes in city departments and the associates will provide a disinterested board of analysis and judgment."

In late June the first group went to work—36 juniors and seniors at City College. In the fall more than another 200 will be appointed from Columbia, Fordham, New York University and Brooklyn and Hunter Colleges and more colleges will probably be brought in later.

In the main, the June group went to work on subjects of sociological and economic type. An analysis of fundamental housing phenomena including slum clearance, low-rent housing and rehousing of low-income families; a study of migration of industries to and from New York; a survey of a proposed system of statistical record relating to criminal justice administration in the city; a study of methods used abroad in training college students for public service—these and many more like them are problems being undertaken.

In co-ordinating the research Mr. Herlands acts under the provisions of the new city charter, authorizing the Commissioner to "make any study or investigation which, in his opinion, may be for the best interests of the city."

U. S. Trust Charge Called Unfounded By Medical Chief

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 2 (AP)—Dr. Rock Sleyster, Wauwatosa, Wis., President-elect of the American Medical Association, characterized as "unfounded" charges by Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, at Washington that the Medical Association violated anti-trust laws by trying to prevent operation of group health associations.

"The American Medical Association has the right to enforce certain membership requirements and expell members who fail to comply with them," Dr. Sleyster said.

"The charges of conspiracy to prevent doctors from practicing is ridiculous. Hospitals are private institutions and have the right to determine which doctors shall practice in them. If the Government can step in and tell a hospital it must allow any quack or charlatan to practice there, American medical standards soon would deteriorate."

Meanwhile the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council said it would ask Mr. Arnold to extend the proposed Federal investigation to include a probe of the Milwaukee County Medical Society in connection with the expulsion of seven doctors of the Milwaukee Medical Center, a co-operative enterprise, and the subsequent expulsion of these doctors from local hospitals by the National Association.

National Health Program

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—The growing controversy over co-operative medicine brought predictions from federal officials today that a broad national health program would be included next winter in a new Government reorganization bill.

The program, which would cost the Federal and State Governments $850,000,000 a year, was suggested recently by a presidential committee. Sponsors said its supervision might be placed under a Welfare Department proposed in the reorganization measure.

Details will await further discussions among the Congressional backers of the reorganization bill, which the House shelved last spring.

The American Medical Association, which has enrolled two thirds of the physicians in the United States, approved the broad objectives of the program, but criticized the details.

Now, along with the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, the A. M. A. faces a federal investigation for opposing Group Health Association, Inc., of Washington, an organization of Government employees designed to provide medical care through regular payments.

The A. M. A. entered the fight promptly with a statement that the controversy could be expected to show whether the Federal Government "can use the laws and the courts to mould the people of the United States to its belief in every phase of life and living."

W. C. Kirkpatrick, President of Group Health Association, said that regardless of the legal outcome, "it undoubtedly will have a remedial effect on the solution of the problem" of providing adequate medical care for all persons.

Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the A. M. A. Journal, denied at Chicago that the national body ever boycotted co-operative health groups.

Emancipation Day Passes in Jamaica Without Incident

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 2 (CP)—Emancipation day—marking the freeing of Jamaica's "Maroons"—passed yesterday without anticipated peasants' uprising. Instead the celebration was one of the quietest on record.

[In a treaty signed 200 years ago, complete freedom was granted Negroes in Jamaica. Because of their color, they were called Maroons, a name by which the descendants of the runaway slaves are still proud to be known.]

In Kingston, speakers addressed large meetings at the race course and there was a mile-long parade through the streets sponsored by the Jamaica Protective Association, a Negro labor organization. The parade carried British flags and marched to hymns.

In the country districts, the poor were fed by more fortunate residents. In nearly all sections the day seemed more like a Sunday than a holiday for celebration.

King Lands in Rowboat Just to See Boys' Camp

SOUTHWOLD, England, Aug. 2 (AP)—For the first time in many years the King of England landed in his domain in a rowboat.

George VI arrived in this humble fashion from the Yacht Victoria and Albert, in which he is on a holiday cruise, to visit his boys' camp here.

The boys, 400 of them, virtually mobbed him in their enthusiastic reception. The camp, which the King sponsored when he was the Duke of York, is for upper-class public school boys and boys working in factories.

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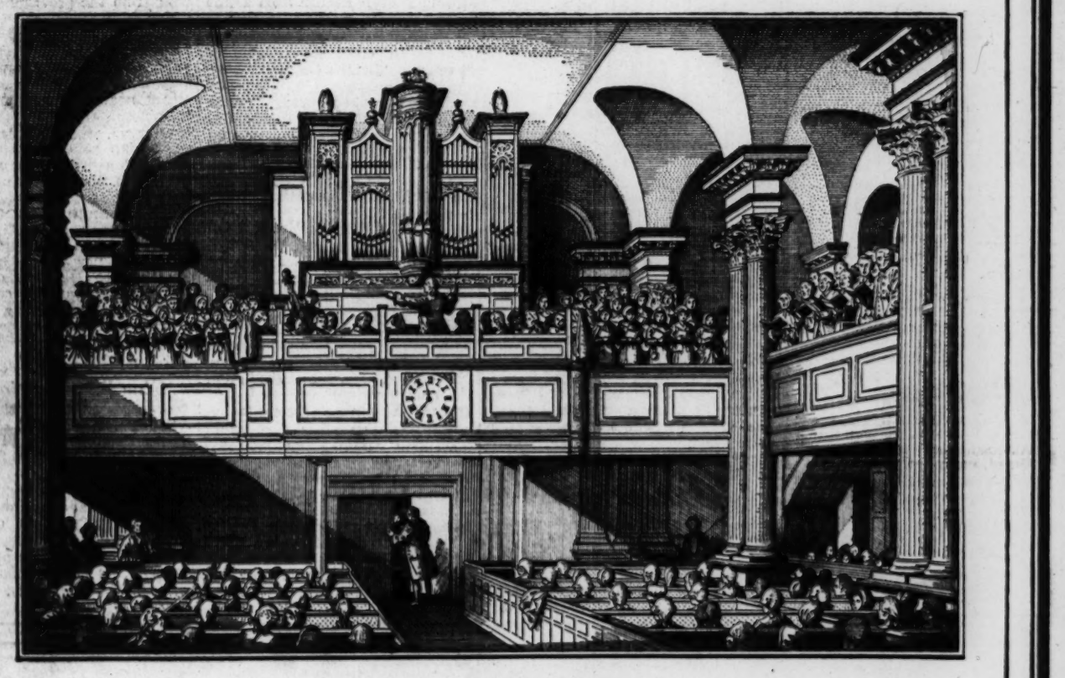

Serge Koussevitsky, eminent conductor, composer and soloist . . . twice decorated by the Tsar and an officer of the Legion of Honour in France. Since September, 1924, the conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, he has received the following honorary degrees in the United States: Brown University, Doctor of Music, 1926; Harvard University, Doctor of Laws, 1929; Rutgers University, Doctor of Music, 1937; Yale University, Doctor of Music, 1938.

The BERKSHIRE FESTIVAL maintains a great musical tradition

On a Tuesday morning in January, 1786, men, women and children gathered at King's Chapel to hear Boston's first musical festival. Inspired by the famous Händel commemoration in Westminster Abbey the year previous, William Selby, the Chapel organist, united Boston's choral and orchestral groups in an ambitious and highly successful recital. The Pennsylvania *Herald*, in reviewing the festival, remarked, "The whole was conducted with the greatest order and decorum, save a theatrical clap at the conclusion which can only be imputed to the pitch of the enthusiasm to which the excellent overture of Mr. Bach wound up the enraptured auditors."

During the first two week-ends in August the Boston Symphony Orchestra is carrying forward this great tradition at the Fifth Annual Berkshire Symphonic Festival. In the majestic surroundings of the Berkshire Hills, this event will be the mecca of music lovers throughout the nation.

The management of the Festival and the Boston Symphony Orchestra are to be congratulated for their united contribution in presenting this great opportunity to New England.

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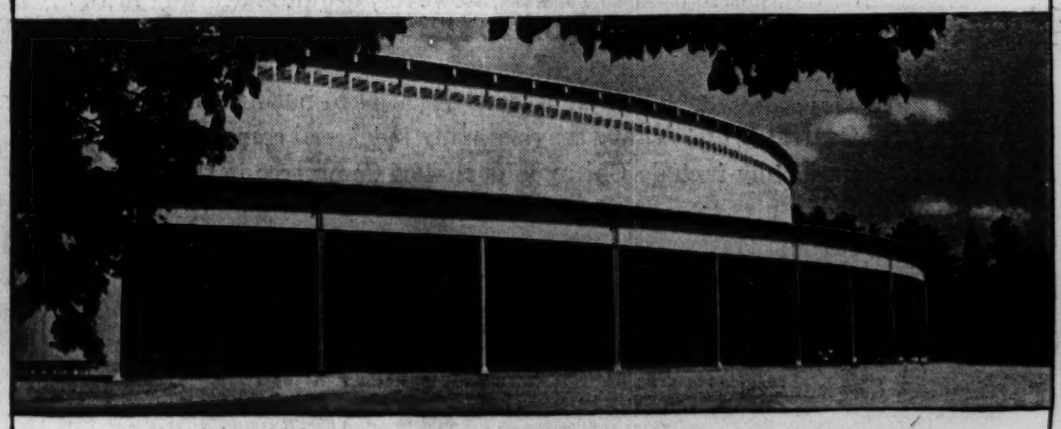

New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution

Tokyo Press Puts France in Villain Role

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Since the beginning of the war with China, Japanese have been encouraged by many statesmen and publicists to regard the conflict as aimed not so much at China as at foreign powers which are supposedly supporting China. Gen. Sadao Araki, the new Minister of Education, told this writer some time ago that three fourths of China was now under Russian and Communist control, and for a time last winter abuse of Great Britain for its alleged aid to Chiang Kai-shek was the stock-in-trade of the Japanese press. The campaign against Great Britain has perceptibly relaxed recently. America has never been systematically denounced, even when American feeling against Japan was most visibly bitter.

Now the Japanese press has found a new villain in France. Simultaneously with the announcement that T. L. Soong, younger brother of the well-known Chinese financier, T. V. Soong, has signed a contract with a French firm for the construction of a railway between Nanning, Capital of Kwangsi Province, and Lungchow, further to the west in the same Province, a chorus of vituperation has burst out in the Japanese press, which is seldom unaffected by official inspiration in its comments on foreign affairs. Kokumin, an extreme nationalist newspaper, has outdone all its contemporaries in its denunciation of France as the villain in the Far Eastern drama.

See Play for Concessions

Other newspapers take up the same refrain of criticism in more temperate tones. France is accused of endeavoring to fish in the troubled waters of the Sino-Japanese conflict, of bargaining with Chiang Kai-shek for profitable economic concessions in return for aid which will enable him to carry on resistance to Japan in the remote southwestern and western Provinces of China, Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kweichow, and Szechwan.

The projected Nanning-Lungchow railway, the announcement of which coincided with this outburst of Japanese criticism, will give French Indo-China a second rail link with southern China. There is already a railway connecting Haiphong, the chief port, and Hanoi, the political center, of North Indo-China with Lungchow. And another line runs up from Haiphong and Hanoi to Kunming (or Yunnan-fu), the capital of Yunnan Province, which is generally reported to be selected as the new capital of the Chinese Nationalist regime after the fall of Hankow. A motor road, now in process of construction, between Kunming and Nanning is also supposed to promote communication and transportation of munitions between Kunming and Nanning.

The projected construction of the Nanning-Lungchow railway is not the only count in the Japanese indictment against France. Japanese newspapers have recently published reports that French military experts and aviators are joining the Chinese forces, that munitions have been reaching China through French Indo-China, that representatives of Chiang Kai-shek have been consulting with the Governor of Indo-China in regard to the defense of Hainan Island, which lies between Hong Kong and French Indo-China.

Blanket Denials Made

Inquiries in French sources here elicit blanket denials of the more sensational Japanese statements. The only French citizens who are serving with the Chinese forces, it is stated, are five aviators who are mere individual soldiers of fortune. It is flatly denied that the border between China and Indo-China is open for munitions shipments. As for the Nanning-Lungchow railway, this is described in French circles as an old project, dating back to the time of the World War, which has just been resumed. Its completion will require at least two years and so can have little influence on the course of the present hostilities. The suggestion, voiced in some Japanese newspapers, that the Franco-Soviet pact is being applied in Asia along lines hostile to Japan is scouted as quite unfounded in fact.

One may reasonably suspect that the Japanese attacks on France are motivated not so much by any concrete French aid to the Chinese Nationalist cause at the present time as by apprehension of possible future developments. As a result of the railway between Indo-China and Kunming, France has long enjoyed a preferential trade and investment position in Yunnan Province. The Japanese see in Chiang Kai-shek's decision to transfer his headquarters to Kunming an appeal for French protection.

Of all the routes by which China may receive munitions from abroad after the loss of Hankow the one through French Indo-China is in some ways the most promising. The Canton-Hankow railway will lose much of its significance if the Chinese are pushed out of Hankow; and this route can be cut anyway through a descent on Canton. It is doubtful whether any great quantity of munitions can be received over the long caravan trails which are the sole means of contact with the Soviet Union; and the new road which is being rushed to completion from Kunming to the frontier of Burma is also far inferior to a railway in carrying capacity.

What Japan wishes to do is apparently to deter France from acting as a purveyor of military supplies to the Nationalist Government. With this end in view, some Japanese extremist politicians have not hesitated to suggest that military and naval force should be used, if necessary, to prevent French Indo-China from being used as a basis of supplies for China.

By a Staff Artist

Outlets for Arms Supplies

With Japan overrunning North China, railroads in South become strategically more important. Map shows projected French-built line linking Nanning, capital of Kwangsi Province, with Lungchow, railhead of system connecting with Yunnanfu—possible capital in event of loss of Hankow—and the French Indo-China centers of Hanoi and Haiphong, thereby making a new source of arms supply.

Johnson Moving U. S. Embassy Again

HANKOW, China, Aug. 2 (AP)—United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson and six members of his staff have left Hankow in the United States Yangtze patrol flagship Luzon and the gunboat Tutuila, bound for Chungking, the capital of Szechwan Province, 500 miles farther up the river.

It was the embassy's second transfer since the war, the first being from the Capital, Nanking, last November, shortly before Japanese captured that city.

The Chinese Foreign Office moved to Chungking last week, prompting Ambassador Johnson to a similar decision. Representatives of other foreign diplomatic missions are going to Chungking also, although Mr. Johnson probably will be the only Ambassador there.

Chinese Regain Areas Abandoned Earlier in War

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2 (AP)—The Japanese Army is threatened with loss of effective control of areas captured since the war began July 7, 1937, a survey indicates.

Continued resistance by the Chinese, ambush and surprise offensives by Chinese Communist and irregular armies. The Soviet Russian-Japanese border tension, and the need for all available forces in pressing the offensive toward Hankow are the reasons.

Reports from widespread areas show that the Chinese already have reoccupied many districts, sometimes without a fight after tactical withdrawals by the Japanese and frequently after the capture of small garrisons.

Reoccupations Scattered

The reoccupations are scattered, however, and the Chinese appear not yet to have taken full advantage of the situation. There is some doubt whether the Chinese can press the advantage, or whether they must be content merely to continue to harass the Japanese and interrupt supply communications lines.

Starting with the initial Peiping clash, the Japanese during the past year drove Chinese armies out and nominally occupied Hopeh, Shansi, Shantung, Kiangsu, Anhwei, North Honan, and North Chekiang Provinces.

Actually, however, the Japanese occupied only major cities and towns controlling railways and highways. The guerrilla armies were left in smaller villages, and it is these armies that now are slipping into the areas in which Japanese have weakened their garrisons.

The Yellow River floods in June, foiling the Japanese offensive along the railway lines to Hankow, forced the withdrawal of troops in many areas to reinforce major port cities and communications centers—so that the present offensive could be started up the Yangtze River.

Hankow Offensive

The Hankow offensive still centers about Kiukiang, 135 miles down river from the provisional capital of China.

The Japanese command has announced capture of Susung, 30 miles north of Kiukiang, and said Japanese forces were preparing to attack near-by Hwangmei.

Chinese were retreating from Hwangmei, the Japanese military spokesman said, and the Japanese now had a "very good highway on the north bank of the Yangtze to Hankow."

On the south bank, fierce fighting continued near Shuichang, 10 miles south of Kiukiang.

Chinese newspapers report that the Seventh National Congress of Chinese Communists convened on Aug. 1, at Sian, with a number of prominent Russians attending.

Post Office to Issue Five Presidential Stamps

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Post Office Department will issue five new stamps in the presidential series during September.

The stamps, their colors and dates of sale were announced as follows: President Tyler, 10 cents, pink, Sept. 2; Polk, 11 cents, blue, Sept. 8; Taylor, 12 cents, purple, Sept. 14; Fillmore, 13 cents, green, Sept. 22, and Harding, $2, black and green, Sept. 29.

Wherefore 'Gummow'?

F. R. Winstone

Gummow's Shop: Riddle for Travelers

Quaintly Named Hamlet in Cornwall Exhibits to the Visitor a Wheelwright and Blacksmith as the Only "Shop" Visible

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—This little hamlet called Gummow's Shop is on the road from Bodmin to Newquay, and the only shop it contains is a wheelwright's and blacksmith's. Cornwall is famous for its cream, its wild, rugged coast, its ancient legends, and its quaintly named villages. Not far from Gummow's Shop are to be found Stoptide and Pity Me, while Indian Queen is also near. On the southern coast of Cornwall there are many hamlets with very lovely names, such as St. Anthony-in-Roseland and St. Just-in-Roseland.

'Monster' of Loch Ness

GLASGOW (AP)—It is now five years since the Loch Ness monster first disturbed the Scots and nobody knows yet whether the thing is fish—or just plain imagination.

Loch Ness advertises for tourists on the strength of its sea monster.

Boating parties composed of curious adults spend days and nights on the placid waters of the rock bound lake, hoping for a sight of the beast.

All over Britain the argument still rages, with the public divided between scoffers and believers.

Capt. D. J. Munro, a retired naval officer of New Galloway, has developed an idea for a job for himself and a means by which to lay the ghost of the monster forever or establish the critter as a flesh and blood reality.

Captain Munro is trying to organize a monster hunting company, limited. He would have three permanent observation stations on the broad lake, manned by naval officers and bluejackets. A fourth station would float on a barge. All would be equipped with telephoto cameras, range finders, binoculars and similar gear.

The Captain thinks the hunt would cost £1,500 and is trying to sell shares at one shilling each. So far there has been no great rush for them. And Captain Munro hasn't done anything toward organizing his monster hunting safari since he popped his share-selling idea.

The public may be entirely too skeptical or too hard up to go into Loch Ness Monster, Ltd., but the story will not down.

Many observers vary in their stories of the appearance of the thing. Some say they see two humps, 10 feet apart. Others see as many as six humps on a snake-like animal as long as a string of freight cars.

According to one observer, the full-grown monster has a neck 8ft., 18in. wide, a snake-like head with two horn-like projections, possibly ears, a mane, a short and thick body, terminating in a 10-foot tail, two feet wide, flipper-like legs in front and two short, clawlike hind legs.

The Times of London has a Loch Ness monster expert. When a conservative institution such as "The Thunderer" takes a thing up and stays with it through five long years of letters to the editor, there may be something to it.

England to Study Gulf Stream

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda—England's newly - commissioned sea - going laboratory, the oceanographic vessel Culver, is today in Bermuda prepared for a five-year survey of the Gulf Stream, the ocean current believed responsible for ups and downs in the cycle of European fisheries and in the drought region of the United States Midwest. Predicting the next great drought may avert disastrous results to American farming and also prove an aid to commercial fishermen by determining movements of fishes in European waters.

The Culver is a converted yacht, 83 feet overall, with a beam of 19 feet three inches. It has been especially equipped for the Biological Station and was purchased and refitted with a grant from the Development Commission of Great Britain. Through the Royal Society of London an additional grant may be made for the next five years for operations of the Culver.

The ship is equipped with a new auxiliary Diesel engine. A spacious saloon will serve for a wardroom and laboratory, with accommodations for three scientists, the captain, engineer, and with crew quarters forward.

One of the particular questions to be studied aboard the Culver is the action of wind on water. By definite observations the researchers will try to discover what really happens when wind blows over the open ocean. The action of wind on water is one of the large problems to be solved by oceanographers.

Scandinavian workers have been on this problem from a theoretical standpoint for years and have been led to the thory that when winds blow upon water in the northern hemisphere, the water surface will move in a direction 45 degrees to the right of the wind.

Furthermore, that at a depth below the surface depending on the strength of the wind and the latitude of the observing station, the current will gradually turn and be reversed, finally going in the opposite direction. But this theory has not been proved and others at work on the problem suggest the action of the water is something entirely different.

Good Neighbor Forums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Good neighbor forums, centers in schools, settlement houses, churches, and like places for popularizing the policy of cooperation among republics of the western hemisphere are being established here on a city-wide scale by a recent German emigré, who brought with him long experience in the peace movement, and some new ideas.

The Good Neighbor Forum was made part of the U. S. official forum project some months ago and has been given a staff of six by the U. S. Office of Education in co-operation with the WPA.

Many of its activities, begun last winter, will be continued and extended in the autumn. Eight high schools in this city and other institutions that brought 12,000 people together to hear "good neighbor" lectures last season are arranging for similar lectures in the fall. By arrangements just concluded with the Students Pan American League of Chicago, 25 other high schools are to be placed on the schedule for two or more lectures during the year.

Demonstration centers, where leaders in this movement are to get training and material for their work, are to be set up in different parts of the city. So far, arrangements have been completed for centers in the Northwestern University Settlement under Miss Harriet Vittum, in the Jewish People's Institute, and the Windsor Park Lutheran Church. "Extension evenings," 10 of which were held in the Central Y. M. C. A. last winter to interest Chicagoans in the foreign people living within their city, are to be continued. Many other activities are being planned.

Dr. Ernest Schwarz, who heads all this work as its volunteer organizer, was, previous to the Hitler regime, President of the Office for International Cultural Relations in Berlin and Director of the International Student Exchange there.

In the eight months since the Forum was organized, it has received significant support, both local and national. Dr. James Fred Rippy, University of Chicago historian, has helped to prepare reference files on recent Latin-American history for use by forum speakers, and has assisted in other ways. Others listed as sponsors are Dr. Paul Douglas, Professor of Economics at the University of Chicago; Dr. Isaac J. Cox, Professor of American History at Northwestern University, and Dr. H. Brenes-Mesen, also of Northwestern.

Many others have helped, notably officials of WPA and the Chicago Community Forum. Dr. Schwarz values particularly the co-operation of Latin-American consuls in Chicago.

From outside Chicago, too, have come expressions of interest. Letters from J. W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan-American Union, and others are on file in the office here.

Harlan Labor Trial Ends In Disagreement of Jury

(Continued from Page 1)

prospect whatever they would be able to agree.

Mr. Johnson told the Judge the division was seven to five. Judge Ford then called on each in turn, and learned from each his individual conviction that no verdict was possible.

They had been out a total of nine hours and 53 minutes. It was learned that after the 12 Kentucky farmers filed out for the last time that they had split seven to five on the first ballot, and that nothing which happened thereafter changed the determination of a single man.

Of the seven who wanted acquittal, according to reports, three wanted to clear all defendants while four were willing to split the verdict and convict a few. The five who wanted conviction were determined on the guilt of every one of the 16 Harlan coal companies, 18 operators and 21 former deputy sheriffs who had stood trial.

It was learned that until the last week of the trial 11 of the 12 jurors had inclined toward convictions for all defendants.

Contributing Factors

Kentucky mountain conditions apparently played an important part in the result. Of the seven who voted for acquittal, five came from Clay County, a neighbor of Harlan's which is noted for the same conditions of lawlessness and mountain individualism which are essentials in the background of the Harlan picture. It is also a county where rich seams of coal lie untapped in the mountains because no railroad has ever penetrated its valley, but which constitute a promise of great future wealth to those residents who own the land.

It was one of these Clay County jurors who, it was learned, contributed to the deadlock in the jury late Saturday night with the declaration: "I'll rot before I'll send a man to the penitentiary to help John L. Lewis."

To this a farmer from Rockcastle County had retorted that conditions are as bad in Clay County as they are in Harlan. From that moment on there was apparently no meeting of minds in the jury room. They were hung, five men from Clay and two from Knox, also a near neighbor, of Harlan, for acquittal, on the other side was a lone dissenter from Clay, one from Wayne and the one from Rockcastle, and two from Laurel of which this town of London is the County seat. All four of the counties which contributed the votes for conviction are farming communities far removed from the mining industry of Harlan and the background of lawless "feuding" which are the heritage of the mountain counties.

Parade Before Jury

It was from Clay County that three men in the company of a local lawyer related to Merle Middleton, one of the Deputy Sheriff defendants, came to this town last week and "paraded" up and down in front of the jury house. One of the three was a son of a juror.

All three and A. D. Hall, the lawyer uncle of Middleton's, were brought into court, severely reprimanded by Judge Ford, and threatened with immediate imprisonment if they should appear again in London for the duration of the trial. Ellie Chesnut, father of one of the three "paraders," was among those who voted for acquittal, it is reported. Judge Ford had declared that the impropriety of this conduct was "too obvious for misunderstanding." And it appeared to have been Clay County, whence the "paraders" had come, which saved Harlan's coal operators and deputy sheriffs from the strong probability of a prison sentence.

The result came as a disappointment to Judge Ford who presumably will be the man to go through all of this again. After hearing the jurors tell of their irreconcilable differences he went into his chambers with attorneys for both sides and returned to the bench to announce:

"I have just consulted with all the attorneys on each side who have sat and listened to the statements you have just now made and all agree without exception—both Government and defense—they seem to be convinced by your statements of the sincerity you evidence. That it is a useless thing to require you to remain on consideration of the case longer.

Jury Excused

"I feel that way too, consequently I am not going to require you to consider it further. I regret very much that you have found it impossible to agree on a verdict in this case. However, if you are sincere and since I have no reason to doubt your sincerity, you are to be excused."

Then Mr. McMahon stood up. "In view of the mistrial of this case the Government asks for a retrial on the first Monday of the next session of court, Sept. 6, in Frankfort," he said. "We feel that this case is of a nation-wide significance and that the cause of justice will be advanced if the issues raised here are speedily determined. This is by no means an ordinary case. We therefore ask for a retrial at the earliest possible date."

Basis of Charges

This ended the first attempt of the United States Government to convict Harlan coal operators and their former hired peace officers on a charge of conspiring criminally to defraud labor of its rights under the Wagner Act. Two statutes are involved. The Wagner Act is a civil statute and therefore does not permit criminal charges. But to put teeth into that civil statute the Government resorted to a law passed in 1870 which makes it a criminal offense punishable by a maximum of 10 years in prison for any persons to conspire to deprive citizens of the United States of any Constitutional or statutory rights. In this case it was the Wagner Act which allegedly conferred the rights which were violated, and the "Anti-Ku Klux Klan" statute of 1870 which made possible the charge of criminal conspiracy.

Some concern is felt among interested observers that there may be trouble in Harlan as a result of the trial. Feelings there have run high. There are nearly 10,000 miners in Harlan who have allegedly joined the United Mine Workers of America and whose sympathies are strongly on the side of the Government. It was from this pool of union men that the Government drew most of its 193 witnesses. And obviously resentment against any who testified for the Government runs high among the defendants and their friends.

A Plea for Peace

It is understood that the operators have been cautioned by their attorneys to do everything within their power to prevent any outbreaks or disorder which would have the appearance of retaliation. There is serious concern in many quarters whether they will be able to carry out this admonition—nowhere more so than among the defense attorneys who appreciate what damage an outbreak of violence would do to the defendants in the court of public opinion. Obviously also, any such outbreak would figure in the new trial.

But the order has gone out in Harlan for restraint. The greatest source of danger, according to Harlan observers, is the behavior of the group of former deputy sheriffs, a clan of men who are widely accused —whether fairly or not no court has ever decided—of representing the "feuding" heritage of Kentucky mountains in this industrialized age, and of behaving against labor as their forebearers behaved among themselves.

Thus the trial leaves an explosive situation in Harlan in which trouble can be averted only through the exercise of unusual restraint.

Comintern

(Continued from Page 1)

countries visit Moscow periodically to consult with section chiefs and experts, and to criticize and suggest improvements in schemes for revolution.

Activity in Spain

The outbreak of the Spanish civil war resulted in a great increase of activity in the Spanish section of the Comintern; hundreds of young Spaniards came to Russia to study political agitation in the staff school. In recent months, this section's activities declined sharply, while the Oriental section has assumed dominant importance. It is estimated that about two thirds of the resources of the Comintern staff in Moscow is devoted at present to Far Eastern questions. The number of Oriental students has increased several times. Many students have come directly from China, and a few from Japan and Korea. But a majority of the new students have been recruited from among Oriental residents of Russia for several years past or from Outer Mongolia. These men and women are being trained to assume positions of leadership in the Communist movement in China.

Military assistance to China is being provided both by the Comintern and by the Soviet Government, as it was in Spain. The Comintern collects money and recruits foreign personnel to work in China, to the limited extent adjudged advisable. Some Soviet citizens also work through the Comintern, which is largely financed by the Russian Communist Party. The Comintern works only with Chinese Communists, while the Soviet Government provides assistance to the Chinese National Government.

In this situation, as in all others, the Russian Communist Party plays the dominant role. It is comparable to a great holding company, which controls the Comintern and the Soviet Government alike. It guides the destiny not only of Soviet Russia but of the "world revolution."

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Two Magistrates Named By Dewey in Hines Case

(Continued from Page 1)

include Abraham Weinberg, alias Bo Weinberg alias Morris Klein; George Weinberg, John Cooney, alias John Sykes alias John Eggelsden alias John Silmore; Sol Girsch, alias Solly; Harry Schoenhaus, alias Big Harry; Harry Wolf, alias Little Harry, and Martin Weintraub, alias Moe Weintraub.

Dewey Lists Charges

It was the policy, or the "numbers game," which the defendants operated as a lottery illegal under New York laws, Mr. Dewey charged in the bill of particulars.

"Each of such lotteries was a scheme, with persons selecting or drawing their own numbers, representing a chance, paying a valuable consideration for such chance; namely a sum of money, and obtaining a distribution of property; namely, money, in the event the number selected or drawn by any person was the winning number, the winning number being represented by a combination of the figures of the odds paid on various horse races at various race tracks where such races were run," the bill said.

Numerous persons were employed by the defendants to obtain the selected and drawn numbers from the persons participating in the lottery, to collect the money paid, and to transmit the numbers to central clearing offices, known as "banks," and to determine winners, he continued. Still other employees were said to have been engaged in the general management of the business.

"Defendant Hines conspired to contrive, propose, and assist in drawing, a separate lottery for every day in the year except certain holidays, namely, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day, beginning with on or about the first day of March, 1931, and continuously thereafter," the bill continued. "Defendant Hines assisted in contriving, proposing, and drawing the above lotteries from on or about March 1, 1931, to and including Jan. 13, 1937."

Voters Face New Deal Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—Voters in four states went to the polls today to choose candidates for national offices. In two of them the New Deal issue was clearly outlined.

The political primary calendar for the day follows:

Missouri to choose Senate and House nominees. Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) seeks renomination as important step in career that may lead to presidential nomination in 1940 or later. At odds with President Roosevelt on the Supreme Court and reorganization bills, he faces opponents who are 100 per cent New Dealers. Allegations and denials of WPA mixing in the campaign over a state supreme court nomination have enlivened the Missouri campaign.

Virginia is voting for House candidates, with interest centering on Eighth District fight where a youthful New Dealer, William E. Dodd, Jr., son of the former Ambassador to Germany, is seeking the seat of Representative Howard W. Smith, old-line Democrat, who was instrumental in blocking the wage and hour bill in the House Rules Committee last session.

In Kansas, where candidates for Senate, House and Governor, are to be selected, chief interest centers in the effort of Republican leaders to keep the senatorial nomination from the Rev. Gerald B. Winrod. The Republican National Chairman, John Hamilton, appealed to Kansas voters to defeat the Rev. Mr. Winrod and thus keep "religious bigotry out of the November election."

In West Virginia, six Democratic Representatives are seeking renomination.

Brooklyn 'Fixing' Case Goes On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—Efforts by counsel for William F. McGuinness, of Kings County, to break down the testimony of Joseph Mauro, Manhattan boss stevedore, who declares he paid a $100 bribe to "fix" a perjury charge, implicating Mr. McGuinness, featured the resumption of a hearing before presiding Magistrate Vincent J. Sweeny, in the Felony Court in Brooklyn, today.

Mr. McGuinness, one of the aides to District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan, of Kings County, and George Murphy, city-employed elevator starter in the Central Courts Building, in Brooklyn, are defendants at the hearing, which began yesterday.

Presiding Magistrate Sweeney, at the close of the first day's hearing, ruled late yesterday that "sufficient evidence to establish a conspiracy between the defendants, Murphy and McGuinness," had been submitted. Today attorneys for the defense are striving to discredit the evidence before the court and thus cause a change in the presiding Magistrate's ruling and to prove that there had been no conspiracy to halt justice.

District Attorney Geoghan, making one of his few appearances in court, elected to prosecute the case and yesterday heard several witnesses charge that the accused had acted together to fix the perjury case against Mr. Mauro with one act of the alleged conspiracy taking place, according to testimony, in the Prosecutor's own office.

Mr Mauro offered the most direct and damaging of the testimony. He said he was approached by Mr. Murphy in the Central Courts Building in Brooklyn and assured that the perjury charge could be "fixed." Mr. Murphy, he said, named Mr. McGuinness as the higher-up. Later, according to Mr. Mauro, he talked directly with the Assistant District Attorney, after having paid $100 of "fix" money to Mr. Murphy.

The name of still another of Mr. Geoghan's assistants was brought in when Aaron Hugh Homnick, attorney for Mr. Mauro, took the witness stand. Mr. Homnick said he was advised by Mr. McGuinness to waive examination in the Felony Court, permitting the case to go to the July grand jury. Mr. McGuinness gave as his reason for this advice the fact that Assistant District Attorney Bernard J. Becker, of Kings County would be in charge of the July grand jury.

Upon cross-examination by Leo Healy, counsel for Mr. McGuinness, Mr. Homnick said Mr. McGuinness had not advised him to present his case to the July jury because Mr. Becker was in charge. Mr. McGuinness had said, however, that "he was not quite so sure of being able to take care of it in August," the witness testified.

Star witnesses of the session were Acting Lieutenant Neil C. Winberry, of the Borough Hall squad; Detective Frank K. Langan, of the Chief Magistrate's squad, and John Van Gordon, attorney for Mr. Mauro's stevedoring business. They told of listening in on many telephone conversations that lead to the alleged meeting between Mr. McGuinness and Mr. Homnick. Th etestimony of Mr. Van Gordon was particularly arresting since he has been closely associated with Mr. Mauro.

When told by Magistrate Matthew Troy that there were decided irregularities in the case, Mr. Van Gordon said he agreed to submit to a thorough examination of his client. Part of that examination was a telephone conversation on July 21 between Mr. Murphy and Mr. Mauro, agreed to by Mr. Van Gordon, who joined the detectives in listening in. Mr. Van Gordon said that he heard Mr Mauro asking Mr. Murphy if he had given the money to Mr. McGuinness.

Mr. Mauro said he had paid Mr. Murphy $100 on the promise that Mr. McGuinness would "fix" the perjury charge against him.

Ocean Plane Hits Yacht

HORTA, Azores, Aug. 2 (AP)—The German seaplane Nordwind, on an experimental flight from the United States to the Azores, crashed into a yacht when landing here today, but the crew escaped injury. The nose and one wing of the plane were damaged and the yacht's mast was torn away. The Nordwind arrived at noon (8 a. m., E. S. T.) after flying from Port Washington, Long Island, in 14 hours.

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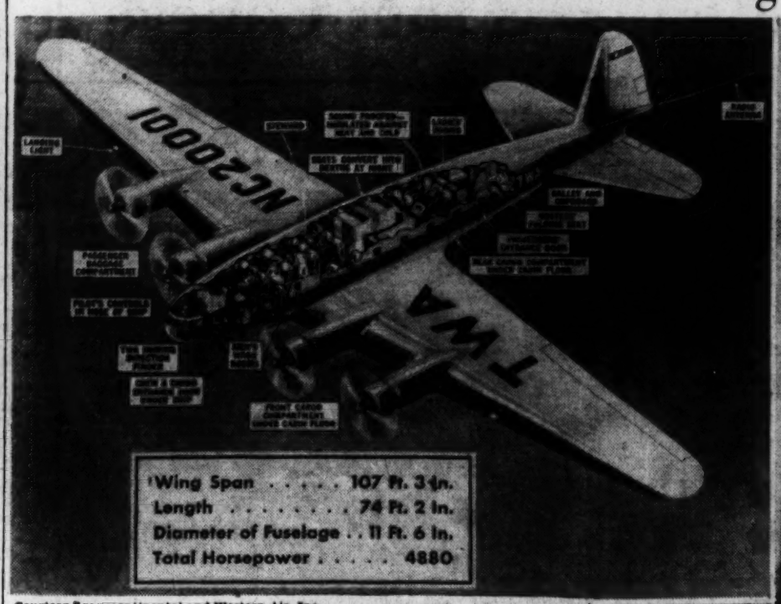
Aerial 'Pullmans' Give New Meaning to 'Night Riding'



Courtesy Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc.

T. W. A.'s New Stratoliner

An artist pictures what the new airliner that the Lindbergh Line will put into operation this fall looks like. It is a Boeing and will accommodate 33 passengers

Larger Sky Sleeping Rooms Add to Night Flying Luxury

News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sleeper service on commercial airlines in the United States is about to take a stride comparable to the coming on the railroads of modern Pullmans after the wood-stove sleeping carriages of Lincoln's day.

The new four-motored ships now in the testing stage will for the first time provide a cabin roomy enough for many innovations in sky sleeping.

T. W. A. seems likely to be first in the field with its six Boeings, equipped to carry 33 passengers by day and sleep 16 at night with 9 additional "sitter-uppers" in large chaise-lounge seats.

On a recent trip over T. W. A., including a night sleeper hop from Kansas City to Pittsburgh non-stop, the writer found that present sleeping equipment is adequate and even surprisingly advanced. The berths are long and wide, although an upper in the Douglas DC3 could have more head room.

A year from now, that ride will probably appear primitive compared with the promised luxury of the larger planes. Even now, the fittings and upholstery resemble the interior of a custom-built limousine. With more size to turn around in, the designers of sky sleepers are preparing bedroom-compartments large enough to permit a passenger to prepare for the night comfortably. In addition, there will be large dressing rooms.

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What Changes!

Anyone who has traveled on commercial air lines since the noisy, crude train-plane days of first transcontinental services revels in the sound-proofed cabins, the berths, the reclining inner-spring chairs, the hot meals served aloft, and the refinement of service. The next step promises to break through the invisible barrier—one of size—between commercial aviation's infancy and its full maturity.

The electric razor available to be plugged in when you get up in the morning already makes night air travel pleasant. Planes of the immediate future will expand washroom accommodations to Pullman size.

The first experience of going to bed in Kansas City and waking up in Pittsburgh is even more startling than the first long air hop by day. You wonder in advance if the vibration will be a sleeper-chaser, if the berth will be wide enough, if landings and take-offs will wake you up, and if the ship's motion will tip the berth too much.

On the flight referred to, the writer found sleep easy and sound. He woke up with Pittsburgh just below, and, soon after leaving that city, found himself sitting in a compartment where the berths had been, drinking orange juice and eating scrambled eggs on toast while the plane winged on toward Newark.

The upholstery, deep with comfort, the sun streaming in the window, the pleasant companions, the attentive stewardess, the realization that only a few hours ago we had left Kansas City, reminded us by contrast of automobile trips we had made from Boston to Kansas City and on to California.

♪ ♪ ♪

Flying Four Miles Up

The new Boeings that are expected to be in service over T. W. A. soon can leave the Pacific Coast and fly in the substratosphere across the continent in 12 hours, possibly less. After preliminary tests at ordinary flying altitudes, the planes will "move up" since the cabins are fitted with pressure equipment so that passengers will enjoy normal conditions while flying at 20,000 feet or higher.

When Douglas DC4 goes into service over T.W.A. and other major air lines, an even larger opportunity will be given for sleeping accommodations. This ship, with its tricycle landing gear, will eliminate the dip of the tail in landings.

To arrive at Kansas City and see the two-motored ships of today being groomed in T.W.A.'s splendid mechanical service department evokes mental pictures of what these shops must become in future as ever larger ships arrive for meticulous inspection and overhaul. Four engines, instead of two, must be serviced in aviation's next step. That means taking four engines apart down to the last nut and spring after every 450 hours or so of flying.

The weather service and care exercised in despatching of planes as seen in this Kansas City base plant also reinforces the air traveler's confidence that commercial aviation is doing all it knows to enable him to go to sleep in safety and comfort. Progress in equipment is rapidly contributing to both of these aims.

Roland Hall Sharp

Court Blocks Earle Attempt To Sidestep Grand Jury Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 1—Pennsylvania courts moved again today to block efforts of Gov. George H. Earle to give his Democratic House of Representatives precedence over any grand jury in the forthcoming inquiry of his Administration.

Summoned last Monday by the Governor to enact legislation for a public undertaking of the investigation of corruption charges which were scheduled to go before a Dauphin County Grand Jury next Monday, the General Assembly concluded its function in time for the Governor's signature just before Saturday's dawn. The legislation would set aside the forthcoming Criminal Grand Jury inquiry authorized by the State's High Court, commit the Dauphin County District Attorney, Carl B. Shelley, to the penitentiary if he persists in his prosecution of the charges and give the House of Representatives precedence over any grand jury in cases involving the Governor or any other civil official liable to impeachment.

A showdown in the situation impends as Judge Paul N. Schaeffer, designated by the State Supreme Court to preside in the proceedings, caused the impounding of the charges against the Governor and his 13 associates and prohibited persons subpoenaed by the Jury from appearing before the lawmakers' inquiry body. The action was on the request of District Attorney Shelley, who argued that the Earle laws flouted the jurisdiction of the courts and were in defiance of the "orderly administration of the law."

The Court move appeared to have blocked the Governor's entire defense plan and to have headed his whole inquiry program for a bitter contest in the courts. It had been a foregone conclusion that passage of the bills giving the House exclusive power to investigate and suspending the Dauphin County panel action which were rushed through the special session in little more than 100 hours merely had transferred the fight from the Legislature back to the courts.

Judge Schaeffer's move was, therefore, but one of several tests of the Governor's procedure that had been anticipated.

Farmers See Value In Electric Fences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—Farmers may decrease the cost of installation and maintenance of temporary fences for pasture rotation, hogging of peanuts or corn, pasturing ditch banks, dividing fields, etc., by using an electric fence, believes W. J. R. Browder, assistant agricultural engineer, Alabama Extension Service.

Electric fences are considered by agricultural workers as being a satisfactory solution for many of the fencing problems and may be used to an economical advantage for better livestock management and soil conservation, he said.

When considering installing and operating an electric fence, it is wise to obtain a good controller manufactured by a reputable manufacturer and to properly install the controller and fence, says Browder. It is also better to train animals to respect the fence by training them in a pen near the barn before turning the stock into large fields.

Old automobile tire casings may be used for insulators to insulate the fence at each post. Wood, steel or concrete posts may be used.

Argentina's Size

In area Argentina is equal to that of the eleven Mountain and Pacific States of the United States.

Rocked in the Cradle of the Air

Two berths on the new Boeing Stratoliner of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc.

Republican Women Oppose Teaming With Labor Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—Republican women are rampaging ahead here today to do some party disciplining. More than that, it looks as though they are inclined to think the old-line Democrats have more aid and comfort to offer them than their own party leadership.

It all has to do with the alliance last week between the New York City Republicans and the American Labor Party on some New York City legislative posts. As a result, Kenneth P. Simpson, Republican National Committeeman from New York and, as head of the New York County Republican Organization, a major party to the arrangement, suddenly found himself swept in upon by the leaders of the Women's rebellion. Their chief voice was Mrs. Charles L. Hulswit, wife of a Suffern (N. Y.) minister, who organized an anti-New Deal housewives' drive several weeks ago with considerable attendant notice.

When the meeting at the Republican County offices in the National Republican Club was over, Mr. Simpson had nothing to say for publication, but Mrs. Hulswit was able to remember every detail of the conversation for inquiring reporters. It began, she said, with her own flat statement that if the American Labor Party-Republican coalition was a fact, the women intended to put their own ticket in the field. Mr. Simpson smiled at this, she reported, but she informed him that women were "no longer fooled by party labels" and did "not care which party wins so long as we get good government and economy."

Women Ask Why

"You politicians don't think we women can become effective," she said she continued, "but we women are willing to work all summer. Why does the Republican Party want to play with that American Labor Party which stands for nothing but the New Deal and Communism? This coalition is going to smear you."

"'You don't need to fear that any Republican candidate for Congress will be backed by the American Labor Party,'" Mr. Simpson said, she added.

"That is not sufficient," Mrs. Hulswit said she retorted. "We don't want either major party to put any candidates in the field backed by the New Deal, communistic American Labor Party. We want real Americans to vote for."

"'The truth is ladies, nothing has been decided. These coalition movements have been necessary. We did it to elect Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia. Isn't he a fine man?'"

"You don't mean La Guardia, that Communist-Socialist, do you?" exclaimed another of the women, an enrolled Democrat.

"'He has a fine record,'" Mrs. Hulswit reported Mr. Simpson's reply.

"The Communists have all the key positions in New York," came the retort. "Before him they would not have dared to appoint a Communist to office and keep him there.

"We democratic women hoped we would have the Republican Party for a refuge, but if you have coalition with the American Labor Party that is lost to us."

"How dare you do this to the Republican Women?" Mr. Simpson was then queried by another delegate, an enrolled Republican.

"'It wasn't my idea,'" Mrs. Hulswit recalled Mr. Simpson's reply. "'It was (Representative James J.) Wadsworth's idea.'"

Wadsworth Denies Discussion

Representative Wadsworth, reached by long-distance telephone at his home in Geneseo last night, had only a disclaimer for the report, saying he had never discussed the coalition with Mr. Simpson. Mrs. Hulswit said that to her this simply meant Mr. Simpson had tried to shift the responsibility, because she would stake her word the name was "Wadsworth."

The next step, she announced, was to talk over the problem with local Democratic leaders. The "rebel" delegation wants to swing in behind Representative John J. O'Connor, Democratic incumbent of the Sixteenth Manhattan District up for re-election, for his leadership of the House fight against the federal reorganization bill. Mr. Simpson did not rise in its esteem when he called his vistors' attention to a letter Mr. O'Connor had written to a local newspaper early this summer citing the reorganization bill as his sole New Deal defection.

The Alliance had drawn fire from still another quarter today, as the Executive Committee of the New York State Socialist Party made it the reason for ending negotiations for a campaign merger with the Laborites. Instead, the Socialists will name their own slate at their state convention, called for Sept. 17 and 18. In announcing the break, the Committee denounced the coalition as "horse-trading."

Meanwhile, all indications today were that the Labor Party and Republican leaders here were extending their bi-partisan juncture into the congressional field. This particularly concerns the Nineteenth Manhattan district, where the Republicans would like American Labor Party support for Robert P. Levis, against the Democratic incumbent, Sol Bloom. In exchange, it was said they will endorse a Laborite in the Twenty-first.

Britain Bars Dog Of Blind U. S. Girl

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP)—The British Government refused today to admit without quarantine the dog which blind Hazel Hurst of Oneonta, New York, uses as a guide.

The American arrived yesterday aboard the liner American Merchant and stated she would refuse to leave the vessel without "Babe," her German shepherd dog.

"I am ready to go back to America if I can't take my dog ashore," she said.

The Ministry of Agriculture nevertheless announced that after "serious consideration" it refused to admit the animal without quarantine.

"We have every sympathy with Miss Hurst," a Ministry official said, "but we cannot deviate from the regulations. If we made an exception in her case, it would be a loophole for others."

The Ministry requires dogs to be quarantined until it is apparent they are healthy animals, usually for six months.

Law Changed for Dog

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2 (AP)—Hazel Hurst, Oneonta blind girl whose "seeing eye dog" was refused admission to England without quarantine, once was unable even to get the animal aboard a New York State bus.

It took a special legislative act to alter the situation.

Search for Clipper Turns to Philippines

MANILA, Aug. 2 (AP)—In the faint hope the Hawaii Clipper reached land with the 15 men she carried when she disappeared last week, all telegraph and radio stations on the Pacific Ocean side of eight Philippine Islands were brought into the hunt for clues today.

The Philippine Post Office Department, which controls the Island telegraph and radio service, instructed the stations to "exert the utmost efforts to secure from reliable persons the identity of any plane that may have flown over their locality July 29 and wire us immediately."

Discovery of 93rd 'Element' Announced to Paris Experts

PARIS, Aug. 2 (AP)—The noted physicist, Dr. Jean Perrin, has informed the French Academy of Science that his collaborators had discovered what was believed to be the ninety-third chemical element—a substance heavier than uranium.

Dr. Perrin, who is President of the Academy, said the element had been found in stable form in minerals containing uranium, notably pitchblende.

Using a spectroscope, he said, the experts had distinguished four new spectral lines believed caused by the presence of "transuranium," a nucleus whose atom would contain 93 positive charges.

Infinitesimal quantities of an element as high in the atomic scale as transuranium were produced by artificial radio-activity by the Italian Physicist Enrico Fermi four years ago, Dr. Perrin said, but in the present case it would be in natural and stable form and production in appreciable quantities could be hoped for. Further laboratory experiments are being made, he said.

Dr. Perrin, regarded by many as one of the leading physicists in the world, established a reputation at 27 when he attracted attention by a thesis dealing with cathodic and X-rays.

After that he devoted his attention to brownian motion, the vibratory movement of water supposedly caused by atomic disturbances, and to other subjects related to the atom.

'Element 85' Missing

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

With element number 85 in the atomic scale the only one missing, researchers of late have been investigating the possibilities of finding hitherto unknown chemical elements beyond the recognized list of 92.

Only a few years ago the atom was considered the smallest division of matter. Then came divisions into protons and electrons followed by the atom-smashers of various types capable of achieving transmutations, changing one element into another by adding or subtracting protons and electrons.

It was through this process that the Italian physicist, Enrico Fermi, a few years ago, changed uranium, number 92 on the scale, into an unstable element which he called number 93. This was soon followed by the appearance of number 94. Though more than a billion atoms of each were produced in the experiments, even this quantity was too small to be visible with a microscope.

The present arrangement of known elements—and the one unknown—was conceived by the noted Russian chemist Mendeleeff many years ago when he was trying to arrange such things as helium, lithium, beryllium, and oxygen in the same scale with gold, lead, thorium, and other heavy metals. He found they all fitted regularly into families and neighborhood sets based on their chemical properties and atomic weights. In this way each element was rated in what might be likened to an atomic social register.

Number 87, madavium, was found last December by Horia Hulubei, also a distinguished French research scholar. It was found in the mineral polluciate. Number 85, though yet to be found, has already been described. Its name is ekaiodine and it fits in somewhere between radon and polonium.

The spectroscope, an instrument which when combined with a camera is capable of photographing the characteristic light patterns possessed by each element, has been a most valuable instrument for use in the search for new and unknown elements. It is so sensitive that it can detect one part of a given element in 10,000,000,000 parts of any other chemical or mineral. Many elements, notably helium which was discovered by the spectroscope focused on the sun, have first been found elsewhere in the universe and lastly, on earth. In fact, when we speak of "rare metals" or "rare gases," we should signify rare on earth, for among the stars many of those things are more than common.

To date no element other than the 92 known on earth has been found in any of the stars. From time to time there have been clues to some apparently novel element, but analysis showed it to be an unusual form of one of the 92.

Two Wars Called Breaches of Both Law and Morality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Maintenance of international law should be the main object of foreign policy, according to a manifesto issued by Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of York, and 10 British bishops.

The "continued wars in China and Spain," this manifesto says, "accompanied as they are by the most appalling suffering of the civilian population, including women and children, constitute clear breaches of both law and morality.

"Perhaps the clearest instance of a single factor to which both national interests and international law are applicable is the bombing of British ships in Spanish harbors. These ships are acting lawfully and the attacks on them are unlawful. Not so much in defense of British interests as in defense of law, we hold that the Government should take effectual action to check these outrages and face considerable risk with that object."

Civilian-Type Pants For More Army Men

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army has put pants on several thousand additional officers and men.

New regulations give six more branches authority to substitute civilian-type trousers for the breeches and boots or leggings that have been the rule. Among them are the engineers, doctors and the chemical warfare service.

The air corps and others previously were affected, but the new uniform has not been extended yet to the cavalry, infantry and coast artillery.

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Schools—Colleges
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Choosing a College in Person Via a Travel-Camp Method

When the OTC Girls Pitch Their Tents on a Campus, It Is the College That Has to Pass an Examination

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Come on, girls. Back into your slacks and shirts. President McAfee has just sent word she can see us now . . . at her house. You can have your swim later."

It was a warm summer afternoon and the Olmstead Travel campers, back at their camp site on the Wellesley College campus after a ration of Boston sightseeing, were preparing for a cooling dip in Lake Waban. At their director's call, however, they hastily donned their camp uniforms, and by the time the writer reached the big green tents snugly pitched among the trees, the girls were already streaking out of them and piling into "Iter," one of the two specially designed busses that take the camp wherever it wants to go.

This first glimpse of the camp seemed appropriate. Commodious looking tents, girls dashing in and out, a lake yonder through the trees—yes, all the familiar signs of a summer camp. But who ever heard of campers en route to a swim suddenly about facing for an interview with a college president instead? At her own house on her own campus, too! But therein lies the secret of the Olmstead Travel-Camp.

Its Reason For Being

It differs from the usual summer camp in its deep concern with helping high-school-age girls to a more intelligent choice of a college. Not to choose colleges for them, Mrs. Louise H. Olmstead, its director, is careful to point out. Absolutely not. But to give the girls an opportunity to get acquainted with various kinds of institutions, and above all to get each girl started thinking for herself about what kind of course and which college will best meet her individual need. "To help youngsters get some vision and experience early enough in their school careers so they can get on the band wagon, so to speak," Mrs. Olmstead explained.

"My husband and I have lived on a college campus for years and we have seen too many students who were not where they belonged," she declared by way of explaining how she came to start the camp seven seasons ago. She is glad to have a hand in helping even a few to find their right places. Six girls who chose their colleges while on the 1933 trip graduated this June; among them were two from Vassar, one from Connecticut College for Women, and one from Cornell University.

Starting out from Oberlin College in Ohio, the camp visits various types of colleges in a number of states. Tenting on its campus for two or three days at a time is one way of getting the feel of the college. The girl with such an experience behind her is less likely to suffer that "lost" feeling that attacks many a Freshman when she arrives at the campus of her choice on a never-to-be-forgotten September day.

Colleges Appreciative

College authorities, interested in the venture, have proved most cooperative. Usually committees on admission are still at work; very likely summer school is in session; perhaps the president is at home—there is always someone (often undergraduate hostesses) to answer campers' questions and make them feel at home.

From its headquarters on a college campus, the camp explores near-by points of historical or industrial interest. Such diverse scenes as the home of the "57 varieties," the Swedenborgen Cathedral at Bryn Athyn, the New York Stock Exchange, and Bunker Hill, lend zest to the days' adventures. These trips are an important feature of the camp program. "All along the way we are looking around to find what women are doing," Mrs. O., as the campers call her, explained. "We visit industries in which women are engaged. We meet women in executive positions. The girls begin to think about what they might like to do."

What It Means To Plan

In New York this summer, the girls met, among others, one of the important buyers at Best & Co. Where had she been trained, they wanted to hear, and learned that after college she had gone to the Prince School. On inquiry they learned that this is a school that trains for store work. Thus the girls begin to understand that women in fine positions have often had a lot of training. They begin to realize what it means to think and plan ahead.

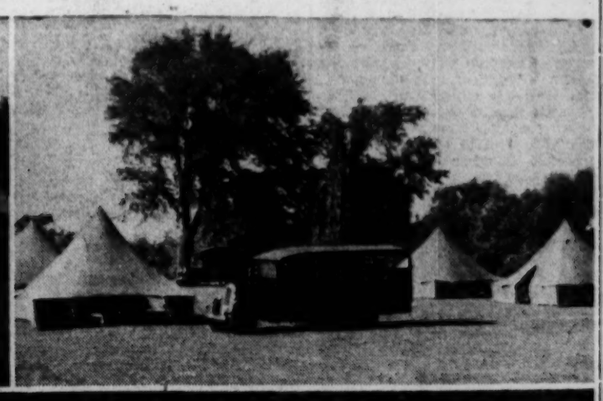
Each camper keeps a diary and scrapbook of her adventures. This requirement helps her evaluate experiences as they come along and remember the outstanding characteristics of the places visited. Also, as former OTCers have told Mrs. Olmstead over and over again, these scrapbooks are invaluable as source material for themes all through college.

As part of the regular camp equipment are included a large number of college catalogs and by the end of the season these somewhat complicated volumes contain few mysteries for OTCers. They are constantly referred to as questions come up along the way, but especially during the full week spent in the White Mountains toward the end of the tour, a week devoted to horseback riding, swimming, hiking, climbing—and guidance. During this week "Mrs. O." makes a point of talking things over with each girl.

"I try to find out what subjects she likes best at school, and which ones she gets the best grades in," Mrs. O. told the writer. "Then I ask what has appealed to her on the trip so far. What did she think of this or that? My whole effort is to get her to size up herself. It is astonishing how shrewd some of them are," she added.

"Supposing a girl thinks she is interested in social work and she has fallen in love with Wells College," Mrs. O. went on. "We get out the Wells catalog to see if Wells offers enough courses in that field to make it worth while going there. Perhaps some other college offers much better training along that line. We discuss different institutions, and the girl begins to see what is involved in the intelligent selections of a college."

Mrs. Olmstead likes to talk with father, mother, and daughter together after camp is over in order to help them understand the side of the girl that camp has revealed.



This is How the Olmstead Travel-Camp Looks When It Pitches Its Tents on a College Campus. The Tents Are Green and Roomy, Seven Girls and a Counselor to Each One. The Campers Travel in "Iter" and "Okay," Two Specially Designed Cars (Upper Right) That Are Equipped With Individual Lockers Under Each Seat for Camera, Bathing Suit, and Mess Kit, and Large Lockers at the Rear to Carry Camp Suitcases Built to Fit the Space. Meals Are Prepared in the Commissary Car, Which Is Not Only the Camp Kitchen but the Camp Furniture Van. Girls Serve Themselves (Right Center) and Choose Their Own Dining Alcoves (Upper Left). Campers' Uniforms Combine Yellow Shirts With Shorts or Slacks of Dartmouth Green. Inset Below Shows Two Campers Snapped on the Wellesley Campus

Short-Wave World Travel Recommended

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our first speaker today is a good friend and loyal member from England. We are especially glad to have him pass along to you some hint of the fine work for international understanding which is being done by the short-wave broadcasting station W1XAL. Wave length for this station is printed at frequent intervals in the news columns. The program, "World Youth Speaks," is vacationing for the summer, but will be back on the air this autumn with, we understand, some fine new ideas.—Chairman.

Language Practice, Too
England

Dear Chairman:

We, too, blush deeply to find the Round Table mailbox empty. With us lies the fault, for our splendid column cannot exist without the active participation of us Round Tablers. Its object, surely, is to encourage us to think rightly and constructively, and to enable us to help others by sharing with them the enriching experiences which such thinking brings to us.

One Round Tabler recently described how foreign films were helping to broaden his outlook. I should like to describe how the radio is doing the same for me.

Being a keen shortwave listener, I am able to hear broadcasts from many distant lands. True, several nations send out much harmful propaganda, but the listener has only to tune away, and find some program more to his taste.

He may come across a powerful voice, describing, in English or French, the beauties of Iceland—for a powerful station in Reykjavik, capital city of that little-known island, and seat of the world's earliest Parliament, believes in drawing attention to its own good points, rather than denouncing other nations.

Moving on, he may find a talk emanating from the League of Nations transmitter at Prangins, Switzerland, describing some aspect of its philanthropic or political duties, or broadcasting actual speeches from the Council Chamber. From here also several languages are used, so that the widest audience may benefit.

Sooner or later he will tune in to W1XAL, in Boston, transmitter of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, whose motto, "Dedicated to Enlightenment," sets the keynote of all its programs. Real, unbiased news reports, based upon news appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, are broadcast daily, talks on current world problems, ways of promoting peace, educational and cultural subjects, and "Good-will" programs directed to various peoples in their own languages—all presenting a positive approach to some particular subject. A program which all Round Tablers should know about is a fortnightly feature, called "World Youth Speaks." A number of young people are assembled to take part in these broadcasts, which may take the form of a debate, or a concert, a play, or a series of interviews—something at all events in which the youth of the world should be proud and interested to take part.

These are only a very small portion of the many good things that the radio can bring us—provided that we set out to seek the good, and not to be influenced by the evil that we may encounter.

(Mr.) D. M. A.

★ ★ ★

Written on the Fourth of July
England

Dear Youth Round Tablers:

The sun is streaming in through the window and outside waving gaily in the breeze the "Stars and Stripes" catches my eye. A big day for America this, and we rejoice with you. Independence! The word awakens a chain of thoughts, of freedom, of liberty, the words which are more than words to us citizens of the democratic countries.

But that spirit of independence, of liberty, is not confined to three or four countries. It is a spiritual quality, a limitless quantity, and evidences of its expression are to be seen the world over. It is grand to note how women's rights, one phase of this expression of independence, are acknowledged and promoted in so many countries. And national and international liberty has its beginnings in each individual's conscious longing and striving for freedom from oppression, for freedom of rightful and righteous expression.

So it behooves us to cherish our awakened sense of liberty—of service to good—be alive to it and its power to help others. We can each one, by being alert citizens, unbiased neighbors and loving friends, assist our governments, improve our own conditions, moral and social, and so present such a joyous, progressive front to the world that we will inspire others to press forward to crash their seeming barriers, in the light that that which has been obliterated from one man's experience can be put out of another's. There is nothing more potent than the power of a good example.

(Miss) J. J. A.

★ ★ ★

On Being Less Warlike
Oklahoma

Dear Chairman:

I have enjoyed the letters from the different parts of the world, and from those who are engaged in the varied activities. I have often looked for letters from "housewives"; but haven't seen so many.

When I first stopped working and became a "housewife" I had to overcome the feeling that my job didn't contribute very much. However, I think we should strive to use the same good qualities in our home as we did in our work. It is as important to have happy homes, and to do the many household duties well, as it is to be a good school teacher, bookkeeper, saleswoman, etc.

I have always been grateful that my parents took the attitude that they wanted their four girls to have a college education, even if they were to be married the day after graduation. The associations which I enjoyed with teachers and friends, together with my academic work, have made my life richer, I am sure.

One of my college professors said that she thought every woman in the home should take an active interest in world events. That many conveniences and luxuries which she had the privilege of using in her daily work had been made possible by hard work on the part of many persons throughout the world.

I have appreciated the Monitor because it enables me to "keep up" with the outside world. Each year I find myself becoming more interested in people of other nations, as well as of my own. I am growing to love and understand them more through reading this paper.

One time when a national leader seemed to be expressing so many "warlike" qualities, I found myself tempted to think that if he were just put out of the way, how much better it would be for that country. I soon realized that that wasn't the right attitude, and it would do no good. In fact, it was very similar to the one which some countries were practicing—destroying people who did not fit into their form of government. We will never gain peace by destroying people. We must replace "warlike" qualities with love, unselfishness, kindness, etc. As many writers say, "This must begin at home." I find it helpful to examine myself often to find how many "warlike" qualities I am accepting, and perhaps even expressing. It always makes me want to express more good, more kindness, and more unselfishness in my home and community. As we do this individually, then nationally, and internationally, we will realize everlasting peace.

(Mrs.) M. I. W.

★ ★ ★

Your Chairman knows of several young married people who are active readers and members of the Round Table. Perhaps some of them who read this will speak up in a meeting soon, and will also write Mrs. W. letters for us to forward.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Magdalen College, Oxford University, and Students Boating on the River Cherwell

Clearing House on Visual Education

A grant of $135,000 from the General Education Board for the three year support of the activities of the Committee on Motion Pictures in Education was announced recently in Washington by George F. Zook, president of the American Council on Education. With this grant a clearing house of information and activity on visual problems, as they relate to general education, will be established under the direction of Charles F. Hoban Jr., associate in motion picture education.

As part of its new clearing house function, the Committee on Motion Pictures in Education plans to coordinate the work of other centers interested in films. The Committee will (1) establish reviewing panels of experts in various educational fields to view and appraise educational films which are now available, and outline areas for needed film production; (2) establish experimental centers in various institutions to study techniques related to the use of films in educational programs; (3) sponsor a series of institutes and conferences in which results of evaluation and experimental activities will be made widely available to teachers and administrators.

Goal of Higher Learning

A sense of social responsibility, devotion to public welfare, and a recognition of the principle that giving and not getting is the true way of life, should be the result of higher learning.—Oliver C. Carmichael, chancellor, Vanderbilt University.

Sketches from Young America

A group of sketches drawn from the experiences of an educator who believes that teaching people by means of the arts is of greater importance than merely teaching the arts.

XIV

Joel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Joel, plump with rosy cheeks, looked like a cherub—and sang like one! He seemed to have an aptitude for stumbling into unusual situations, and emerging from them, undisturbed and utterly unaware of the peculiarity of his position. On the occasion of a memorable public school concert Joel was a member of the chorus.

As everyone knows, all members of a chorus must watch the conductor's baton every instant. And, as everyone knows who has tried it, this is a response easier to require than to get! When the chorus consists of 600 sixth-grade children, the business of watching the baton becomes a major problem. During the rehearsal preceding the concert, the point had been unremittingly emphasized by Friend-Teacher, who was conducting.

"What do you do every moment tonight?" Answer in unison, "Watch the baton!" (Question and answer repeated three times.) "No matter what you may see or hear, what do you do every moment tonight?" Answer repeated as before, with rising crescendo, "Watch the baton!" "This is going to be a wonderful evening. No matter how wonderful it is, what do you all do all the time?" Answer in a riot of laughter, "WATCH THE BATON!" That was all that was necessary. When the point of laughter is reached, one may know that the proper impression has been made.

The concert took place in a state armory, accommodating several thousand persons. The children of the chorus sat on bleachers—seats ordinarily occupied by basketball "fans." These bleachers consisted of long rows of flat boards arranged in tiers like steps, except that there were no risers. From the top rows considerable space was visible below, through the openings where the risers should have been. Joel sat on the topmost bleacher seat, full nine feet from the floor.

The concert was well under way, the chorus singing beautifully. Suddenly, to her horror, Friend-Teacher perceived that Joel was vanishing! He was slipping down between the bleacher seats! He went down singing—his eyes on the baton! With 599 pairs of eyes fixed on the baton, the baton must be kept moving, but it was with tense interest that Friend-Teacher awaited developments.

Presently a pink wistful face with upturned eyes peered out from between the feet of the first row of children, those standing on the floor. Joel was crawling on his hands and knees, out from under the bleachers! As soon as all of him was out from under, he stood upright and began the upward trudge to his seat at the top, jostling his unheeding, singing companions on either side as he took the wide steps of his ascent.

Arrived at his place, Joel turned himself around, looked steadily at the baton, and joined lustily in the closing measures of the song. He had arrived in time for the last line, "Sorrow gone, Joy flows on!" He finished with a grand fortissimo flourish, holding the last tone nobly to the final release. Then, completely unconscious of any irregularity in the proceeding, he nodded his curly head vigorously in acknowledgment of the following applause.

During the entire episode not a child had winked, nor failed to watch the baton. It might all have been a carefully prepared and executed part of the program, as far as the singers (including Joel) were concerned.

It was a great evening. Joel was flushed and triumphant, Friend-Teacher grateful—and 600 children-minutes-one-for-a-few-moments had watched the baton!

Inez Field Damon

Atheist's Admission

There must be something else
Besides a sanded wave of shore
With tangled shells and seaweed,
There must be something more.

A tree with icy lacquer,
That catches last moon-stains,
Is not its own creator,

A band of crimson sunset,
Which streaks the limpid sky,
Flames only for a moment
Before the colors die.

There must be something else
Besides a rainbow sprung from sod,
A thing that wills this beauty;
I think men call it—God.

—Gladys Zulauf in The New Hampshire Student Writer for 1938.

Summer Study at Oxford

Women's Colleges Giving Courses for Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford

The women's colleges of Oxford University opened their doors this summer to an enrollment of about 160 American women, including teachers from practically every State in the Union.

Two lectures are given each morning. Afternoons are devoted to rest, recreation, discussion groups under the supervision of distinguished authorities, visits to various English schools still in session, tea parties, and excursions to points of interest. In the evening comes another lecture.

Successful Uphill Climb

Women had considerable difficulties to face before they were recognized at Oxford University. Their recognition came about mainly through their efficient work during the World War, plus the general trend of the women's movement, which had been gathering momentum during the preceding fifty years. In 1866 permission was given the wives and sisters of Oxford professors and lecturers to attend special lectures. In 1873 a famous group of women formed a committee to organize classes and lectures especially for women. The year 1878 marked the foundation of the Association for the Education of Women which organized the Oxford women for the next 40 years.

Gradually women were allowed to sit for local examinations, and were admitted to Honor Moderations and final Honor Schools. By 1894 all University examinations were open to women. In 1908 Lord Curzon, then Chancellor of the University, advocated degrees for women, and finally in 1920 women took their place as full members of the University.

At the present time the five women's societies at Somerville College, St. Hugh's College, St. Hilda's College, Lady Margaret Hall, and the Society of Oxford Home students, number about 800 undergraduates.

Oxford men and women are now equally recognized; though the women, it is true, have not the foundations and endowments which have come to the men through the centuries. There has been, as yet, no woman vice-chancellor, and this is not likely to happen so long as women are in the minority—there being but one woman to every four men. On the other hand, it is a distinguishing honor for women to be admitted to Oxford, as the number allowed is limited by University statute.

Frank Discussions

The Summer School lecturers are mainly composed of those who have been closely connected with America through exchange professorships and various Anglo-American societies, and who are eminent authorities on world questions. Frank discussions are held at all gatherings, there being a universal desire for integrity and comprehension.

See also
Saturday Education
Page for advertising
of Schools

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Service Marks the Career Of N. Y. Industrial Chief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Nothing in the professional record of Miss Frieda S. Miller, Director of the Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage in New York's Department of Labor, would lead one to think she may produce a book on social reform or trade unionism, or even gardening, for that matter, after she takes her new job as State Industrial Commissioner by appointment of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

Few persons are so well qualified as Miss Miller, however, to write upon matters of wage reform, but at the same time, not many have so little leisure for literary efforts. Miss Miller, who will be New York State's second woman Industrial Commissioner, is just too busy for anything save the primary essentials of her man-size position.

Women who must be rescued from unhealthy working conditions, staffs which must be protected against the greed of a gouging employer—these are matters holding a first claim upon the loyalty of the Wisconsin woman who will be elevated to one of the highest positions in American social service when Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews quits to become Administrator of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

Miss Frieda Miller
Appointed as State Industrial Commissioner of New York.

Job Keeps Her Busy

Ever since her graduation from Downer College in Milwaukee, Miss Miller has been attacking realistically the problem of making the United States a better home for the poorer third of the nation, and the magnitude of this task hasn't left much time for professional frills.

She doesn't hold the Ph.D. degree, for instance, even though four years of graduate work at the University of Chicago satisfied nearly everything save formal requirements. That was because Miss Miller wanted to do something more socially beneficial than writing an academic dissertation.

To learn about legislation protecting the poor and laboring folk, she also attended law school. No degree came from that venture, but the legal knowledge she acquired has been mighty useful in pushing along social reforms.

Despite all this zeal, however, New York State employers aren't going to have a tight-lipped reformer whacking their shoulders when Miss Miller Takes over the job once held by Miss Frances Perkins, now United States Secretary of Labor. The new Industrial Commissioner, with whom they have worked since 1929 when she was appointed head of the Bureau of Women in Industry, believes employers of labor are right behind her and that as a group they are among the most enlightened managements to be found anywhere in America.

Praises Co-operation

"If I didn't have the co-operation of industry in this State, I wouldn't want the job," she declared. "New York is very far advanced industrially. Of course, there is always the chiseling 10 per cent, but by and large I feel the employers are on our side and will help us to consolidate gains we've made and achieve others."

For the present Miss Miller doesn't look for any considerable drive to extend social legislation. Efforts will not be relaxed, she said, but the accomplishments of recent years have been so enormous the staff must take advantage of a lull to get the new machinery in working order.

There's the unemployment insurance system, for instance. It hasn't been working to the satisfaction of everyone, but Miss Miller thinks that, considering all factors, the first year of operation has been encouraging. Millions of dollars have been distributed during an emergency, even if a bit slower than wished for. By studying such operations, the new Commissioner expects to iron out wrinkles progressively. Until she finds a better way than the present, though, she isn't going to wreck the whole structure.

Social Service Career

As a background for her new administrative job, Miss Miller has a social service career which began when she met Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago. Her first job was as research assistant in the Department of Social Economy at Bryn Mawr College, but she held it only a year until a better opportunity came in the guise of a secretaryship of the Philadelphia Women's Trade Union League.

The New York City Committee of the State Charities aid engaged her in 1927 to make a study and report on conditions in the city homes on Welfare Island and Staten Island which they desired to use as the basis for recommending how an appropriation for new buildings for the aged poor should be spent. Miss Miller urged a cottage system of dwellings, and although the project is still pending, she thinks it may be carried out soon as the result of a reorganization in the Hospital Department and appointment of a new Commissioner. October of the same year found her on the staff of the Welfare Council here, and two years later an official of the State Department.

When Miss Miller has time, she goes to a summer cottage at West Redding, Conn., usually taking along a brief case full of reports to look through while she enjoys the trees and flowers.

Salary Doubled

The new job incidentally means an increase in salary from $6,000 to $12,000 a year.

Outside of her work, Miss Miller has a major interest in the career of a 14-year-old adopted girl, Elisabeth.

Like many an outlander who has risen to prominence in New York City, Miss Miller is proud of having come from the Middle West. The experience of being brought up in Wisconsin—as an orphan, incidentally — kept her feet on the ground and taught the necessity of hard work as the prelude to success, she said.

Right to Picket Upheld in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OREGON CITY, Ore.—"Any employer whose place of business is picketed by a labor union in an attempt to convert his employees to a union shop faces a legitimate labor dispute." So ruled Circuit Judge Carl Hendricks of Fossil, who sat in a hearing of a case filed by four local merchants seeking an injunction to prevent picketing.

In ruling in favor of the union, Judge Hendricks terminated, temporarily at least, a dispute that has continued between unions and merchants of this city for more than three months. The dispute arose when organizers attempted to compel a closed shop for retail clerks. The majority of the merchants refused to accept such a contract and pickets were placed in front of five stores.

Immediately after the court's decision a move was made by the unions to meet employers and as a first step toward conciliation all pickets were removed. It is felt by both union officials and employers that an amicable settlement can be reached.

During this strike the unions chartered busses to carry customers to Portland and return, free of charge, in an effort to divert business from the "offending" merchants. To cope with this, merchants advertised bargain prices that have not been equalled since the turn of the century.

Merchants say they are not yet certain, whether or not to appeal Judge Hendricks' decision.

San Diego Officials Get No More Junkets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — A new policy which may solve the problem of city junkets has just been adopted here by the city administration.

Instead of permitting the various officials to attend conventions of associations, with which they are affiliated, at public expense, the City Council is permitting employees to make the trips at their own expense. However, it was definitely stated by the Council that time off with pay will be permitted in meritorious cases—and the employee may still have his annual vacation.

Vending Machines Aid Virginia Blind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—An enterprise to provide remunerative employment to blind persons throughout the State and to aid in taking many off relief rolls was recommended by L. Louis Watts, executive secretary of the Virginia Commission for the Blind.

Contract arrangements have been made, Mr. Watts said, with a manufacturer of automatic merchandising machines, whereby the machines are leased by the commission and serviced by trained blind persons. Overhead expenses are to be taken care of by the commission, while profits will accrue directly to blind operators.

Fifteen of the automatic merchandising machines, which dispense candy, peanuts and chewing gum, already are in operation in Richmond, Mr. Watts said. He expected that within 12 or 18 months 30 blind persons will have been trained to operate the machines and will have established routes from which they will derive a comfortable income.

About 300 of the machines are to be installed in Richmond. Mr. Watts said they will be placed in office buildings, department stores, colleges and universities, public buildings and schools. Each operator will have about 40 machines to service each day.

Library to Provide Educational Films

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Establishment of the Association of School Film Libraries, a non-profit making educational motion picture corporation, was announced by Fanning Hearon, executive director of the organization, here. Main offices are in Rockefeller Plaza.

Mr. Hearon said the association grew out the wish of many American schools and colleges for a central source to which they might go for help and advice in obtaining films having an educational value. Membership, he added, would be limited to educational institutions and non-commercial distributors of motion pictures who serve the educational field.

The board of directors of the corporation is composed of prominent educators from varius parts of the country. Finances come from a grant by the General Education Board, a Rockefeller foundation.

Barkley Reports Spending $2,180

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Alben W. Barkley told the Senate Committee investigating the Kentucky Democratic primary he had spent $2,180 in his campaign for renomination, of which $1,915 was in contributions.

Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler, his opponent, reported expenditures of approximately $1,000 and said he had received no direct contributions although groups working in his behalf had performed "usual" services.

Senator George L. Berry, candidate for renomination in the Tennessee Democratic primary, which the committee has said was marked by every kind of "questionable scheme and device," reported no contributions and $6,120 in expenditures. Senator W. G. McAdoo (D) of California reported he had received contributions of $8,615, of which $2,500 came from Bernard M. Baruch, the New York financier, and had made no personal expenditures.

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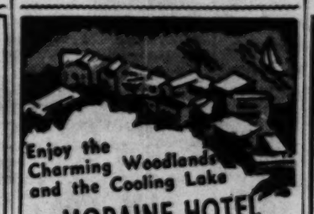

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The Home Forum

So It Still Goes On

IT WAS the sound of the gramophone, idly crooning from an open casement, that made me stop still in the college court and realize the queer permanence of Cambridge. Not the permanence of pinnacles and stony spires, but of the essence of the place where, with a quaint and careless melancholy, young men serve in courts of learning grown so gravely indifferent.

It still went on. Why shouldn't it? I had come, I suppose, for the express purpose of reassuring myself that it did; though the proven fact was a shock.

* * *

I DON'T BELIEVE that Cambridge is remembered for anything more acutely than for its spring evenings. Bicycling through dark and rainy streets in the winter, the bitter experience of the Long Reach during the Lent Races, even the little of summer that one is allowed—these are easily forgotten. There remains—I know for me—the pale sadness of a spring twilight over Trinity Bridge, young rooks tumbling in the elms and somewhere always the gramophone issuing its trite commentary upon the current scene.

There were other shocks—shocks of change which were as severe in their different way as those of sameness. A Market Square grown grand and formal; a cinema at whose velvety pomp we, who sat in the narrow corridor which was its forerunner and cat-called the old silent films, would have jeered as surely this current model of undergraduate never jeered.

The evening performance passed in decorous calm. Strange, very. I recall a twelve-foot "ejection rod" with which the interrupters, seated far from gangways, would be summarily prodded by the attendant. I don't suppose the din we made was in particularly good taste or humor. Nevertheless, there was a din. Now there is none.

* * *

TRUE, IT WAS not full term. But Cambridge is never wholly devoid of student population. Those whom I saw seemed demure, sober-minded and tidy. Was I wrong, standing on the corner of King's Parade and Benet Street, to think with a kind of defiant pride of the motley, tousled swagger with which we, of other and—yes—far more foolish days, comported ourselves?

"Glad to see you, sir. Let me see—ten years, isn't it?"

Something warm, wholly assuring in the encounter. He hadn't changed. He was still six foot two of sinew and bone with a little gray moustache. He had been my "gyp," and a "bulldog" into the bargain, one of those top-hatted terrors of the night streets who can do the hundred in about eleven seconds.

"Why, it's Baker."

Baker it was, who had chased me by night and served my breakfast with servile docility on the morning following. He looked the same, so exactly the same. But he wasn't. "I'm not with the proctors any more, sir." He gave a rueful smile.

Though people at Cambridge have an ageless cast about them, they seem, these college servants, porters—even dons and deans—to inhabit a Never-Never Land. Their same eyes look from their same faces at the never-ceasing cavalcade of youth which passes by them. "Let me see, sir, you came up in '26, didn't you? Had rooms on 'G' staircase?"

How do they remember?

How do we so easily forget?

* * *

IT WAS LIKE a garden, dallied through in pleasant company, with a gate which led to the street beyond. The din of the street compels forgetfulness of all but a face or two, a willow weeping over a bridge, a gramophone on a spring evening, a thump of oars, a japonica in flower, a miracle of waxen bloom braced tight against a high gray wall.

I came on it suddenly, and remembered. The ambling tourists paused to admire, trailed on over the court. With the delicious, unmatched importance of his kind, a very small don flustered from his rooms and exercised his privilege of treading the turf. A silly, lovely conceit. Pigeons cooed. That don, now—how nice, I suddenly thought, to be a don and live forever in a room which looked upon grass which it was his special privilege as a man of cloistered learning, to tread.

The world receded. It does, when you return to a place like Cambridge. Must one assume that for dons, gyps, deans, fellows, masters, chancellors and tutors it has receded forever and for aye in a miasmic haze of gentle, patient servitude to a host of noisy adolescents?

* * *

SIGNS OF THE times. The "Screens" where College notices are affixed. Queer goings-on. Hire-purchase, temporary motor licenses, flying clubs? Very queer. A delightful piece of Academic prosiness upon the subject of academic dress. Stern Do's and Don't's. A funny little sensation—"Catch us standing for that!" What was the modern undergraduate coming to? To tea-shops, it appeared, parties, and, horror of horrors, politics.

Stern stuff. Left Wing Clubs, Right Wing Clubs, Centre Parties, Christian Socialists, Fascists, Communists—meetings in one another's rooms all over the place. Bookshops crammed with political leaflets. Arts and crafts to a degree never dreamed of. Had King's, then, lost its—in our day very dubious—reputation for being the forcing house of bearded aesthetes in blue shirts? Was there anything left for the Hearties? Were there any Hearties? How about beating-up? Maybe, I reflected, turning from a notice board from which rowing had been soundly ousted by literary criticism, the aesthetes now beat up the Hearties—belabored them with omnibus Eliots and stuck pins into their rugger balls.

How much had it changed?

* * *

OH, I SUPPOSE not at all. Forever it was the same, with Alfred an immortal Head Porter recalling generations of mortal names, with blossom bursting in ridiculous beauty over garden walls and bells on Sunday evening making a choking sadness.

What can a few hire-purchased radiogramophones and "Flying Fleas" do to those?

C. G. G.

Chalk Cliffs of England

ALWAYS we shall remember with what amber light
the belated sun broke through a stormy sky
to fire those sheer-walled cliffs of fabulous white:
engines slowed, foam hushed; only a single seabird's cry
came to us in that placid evening air;
too distant to catch the surf's white roar,
whiter than the cliffs themselves in that golden glare:
a foaming line of light along a magical far shore;
too distant for echo from those towering creamy walls,
or sight of figure to be definitely descried:
only the hushed throb of engines and seabirds' plaintive calls,
only the pattern that seabirds weave at eventide.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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Bernhardt and Duse, Contrasted

LAVROUNIET, in *Figaro*, speaking of Bernhardt and Duse, in a few sentences admirably characterized the art of both. The former, he says, "from a constant desire to be unique, supplies all the highest and rarest expressions of art, except one—*simplicity*. In La Duse, we have seen on the stage a woman's nature and that of an *artiste* completing each other—the *artiste* playing with all the sensitiveness of a woman, and the woman allowing herself to be entirely absorbed in the *artiste*."

Lemaitre also wrote sympathetically of Duse, at the same time: "She came to us, preceded by a European reputation, a rival sister of the great Sarah. We were not deceived, for Duse is a dramatic *artiste*, original to the core, and of the first rank. We were told she was beyond everything an astonishing realist; that she lived her parts rather than played them, and in this way took her audience by storm. And that statement is doubtless exact.

"What seems to me incontestably Mme. Duse's is her singular charm and grace, her sweetness and tenderness. On that account her search for the truth, her solicitude to avoid the exhibition of any artifice, her realism, so very minute and so very sincere, reach even to poetry. Hers is the unique charm of a matured woman, in whom, however, survives a young and ingenuous grace, almost that of a young girl, of a strange young girl."

When Bullfrogs Talk

"So!"

"No!"

One speaks.
The other replies.

One asserts.
The other denies.

Ideal
Way to converse—

Both frogs
Equally terse.

"No!"

"So!"

—ALICE BIDWELL WESENBERG, in *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse.*

Photograph by Courtesy of the Germanic Museum, Harvard University to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A ROOM IN SCHÖNBRUNN PALACE

SCHONBRUNN PALACE is a monument of Austrian baroque architecture. It was built from the designs of Fischer von Erlach as a summer residence for the Hapsburgs. Begun by Leopold I, it was brought to completion by the Empress Maria Theresa. Eminently suited to the background against which it is mounted, Schönbrunn seems to symbolize the refinement of Austrian character, the gentility and modesty that could be expressed even in a period of elaboration and elegance. Schönbrunn was the scene of dramatic moments in Austrian history.

This reproduction shows part of the Chinese Lacquer Cabinet. It is oval in shape and has a flat-domed ceiling in white and gold rocaille. There is a delicately inlaid parquet floor. The walls are done in black, white, and gold. With a note of rococo fantasy, Oriental vases sprout forth from rocaille branches on the wall. The panels are wrought from *vieux laque*. A chandelier of gold bronze is set with colored flowers of enamel. In roundness of shape, in flowing line, in fanciful details, in the free and playful character of the surfaces, this Chinese Lacquer Cabinet expresses fully the feeling of the rococo. The Austrian decorators may have looked to Versailles for inspiration, and certain influences came from the Far East, but they themselves exercised good taste and restraint amidst this abundance of decorative factors.

It is far indeed from the spirit of present-day architecture and ornament, and it is a little difficult for us to appreciate that but a few centuries separate us from this epoch of ornateness which spread from the ceiling to the floor, covered the walls, and permeated every detail. We are used today to a concept of architecture utterly in contrast. We would not countenance the restless lines, the lack of symmetry, the abundance of embellishments; in short, all the non-functional features which endow this Chinese Round Cabinet with such exquisite splendor.

True to Type

I AM inclined to put the amazing collection of types in Paris ahead of any other I have ever known. There was a rare little group that I met almost daily there. Our plumber—at least the plumber of Madame la Marquise, our landlady—became one of my most intimate friends, principally because the bath gas-heater had the habit of blowing up once a week. When he had come three consecutive weeks to repair it, I asked him if he would not take enough time to do a job that would last at least a month. He worked at it all one day and then assured me that it was in perfect order. The next week it blew up again, as usual. This time I blew up, too, and told him what I thought of him. He scratched his head and said it was incomprehensible. He even insinuated that I had done something sinister to it. I protested that I only used it once a day. At this his shoulders rose above the level of his head.

"A bath every day! What can one expect! You will find no gas-heater to stand such a strain!"—From "Living Abroad," by NORVAL RICHARDSON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Franklin Founds a Subscription Library

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was a precocious boy of sixteen when he arrived in Philadelphia, with a sharp tongue, an adventurous mind and, like many a precocious boy before him, an ambition to set his views down in print. . . . Benjamin ran away from home with vague ideas of becoming a literary character and writing polite sarcasms about his fellowmen in the style of Addison's *Spectator*. But in Philadelphia his ambitions underwent a change. Philadelphia had left theological squabbles years behind. It was immersed in politics, in problems of colonial administration and social economy, and under the animating genius of Logan it had already turned its eyes in the direction of natural science and philosophy. Franklin took his mental color from his surroundings. His purely literary ambitions vanished almost over night and he slowly became the philosopher and statesman that we know to-day.

Through the favor of the Governor, William Keith, he made his way to London and there, among other things, he learnt the principle of the club. . . . From that time on Philadelphia was to be strewn with convivial clubs of his founding, which, somewhat to their surprise, slowly matured into colleges, hospitals and philosophical societies. In 1728 he established his first club in Philadelphia—the Junto—sometimes called by the more genteel of its critics "the Leathern Apron Club," because its members worked at their lowly jobs by day clad in such vulgar and unmanly garb. . . .

The great lack of the Junto was books. Accordingly Franklin made a little proposition to the members assembled in "Pewter-Platter Hall." "Since our books were often referred to in our disquisitions on the queries" he writes in his *Autobiography*—"[I proposed that] it might be convenient to have them together where we met, that upon occasions they might be consulted; and by thus clubbing our books to a common library, we should while we liked to keep them together, have each of us the advantage of using the books of all the other members, which would be nearly as beneficial as if each owned the whole. It was liked and agreed to, and we filled one end of the room with such books as we could best spare. The number was not so great as we expected, and tho' they had been of great use, yet some inconvenience occurring for want of care of them, the collection, after about a year, was separated, and each took his books home again."

Franklin was not dismayed by first failure. It yielded, as usual with him, a new idea and it was the business of the world at large to match pennies with his ideas. "I now set on foot (he says) my first project of a public nature, that for a subscription library. I drew up proposals, got them put into form by our great scrivener, Brockden, and by the help of my friends of the Junto procured fifty subscribers of forty shillings each to begin with and ten shillings a year for fifty years, the term our company was to continue. We afterwards obtained a charter, the company being increased to one hundred; this was the mother of all North American subscription libraries, now so numerous."—From "Benjamin Franklin's Library," by AUSTIN K. GRAY. (New York: Macmillan.)

Salvation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FULL salvation includes salvation not only from sin but also from sickness and all other phases of discord. It is the understanding of the true nature of God and man that saves from sin. Likewise, the truth about God and man will save from sickness and every erroneous condition. The Way-shower said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

God is perfect Being. The Scriptures declare that man is made in God's image and likeness. Thus, the real man, the true selfhood of all, is perfect—sinless. This truth, steadfastly held in thought, frees mankind from love or fear of sin.

One who is honest has no trouble in refusing to be dishonest. He readily rejects any temptation to be dishonest because he has been accustomed to think and act honestly. As we recognize the sinless nature of man, our true selfhood, we reject sinful temptations.

The understanding of the true nature of God and man keeps us from believing in evil as real. Realizing that God is Love, and that man is the image and likeness of divine Love, we refuse to admit into our consciousness thoughts of hate, anger, revenge, intolerance. Knowing that God is omnipotent Being who knows no evil, we rise above fear; for man, the reflection of God, cannot know evil, since it is unknown to God. False appetites and all other phases of impurity can be overcome by knowing that man, the reflection of perfect Mind, is pure and satisfied. Realizing that "every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning" (James 1:17), we overcome belief in lack and limitation. The knowledge that good comes from God, who is ever-present, all-acting Mind, enables us to see good as ever present, ever available, unlimited. The realization of this fact overcomes greed, envy, and jealousy. As we comprehend that in God, the all-knowing Mind, are included all faculties, perception, and comprehension, and that man is the perfect representation of Mind, we are freed from any sense of confusion, poor memory, impairment, limited ability. The knowledge that all real action proceeds from God enables us to reject suggestions of inaction, overaction, and diseased action. Understanding of the spiritual fact that strength belongs to God and is perfectly expressed by man lifts us above belief in weakness and fatigue. The knowledge that life reflects God, perfect Life, frees us from any sense of sickness.

The Master rejected discord of any kind as having no power. Saying to the adulterous woman, "Neither do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more" (John 8:11), he rejected the belief that impurity is any part of the man of God's creating. He said to the one by the pool of Bethesda who had been ill for thirty-eight years, "Rise, take up thy bed, and walk" (John 5:8), proving that sickness is no part of the real man. When he healed a man who was deaf and also had an impediment in his speech, he said (Mark 7:34), "Be opened," and immediately the man heard and spoke plainly. Blindness, palsy, leprosy, and other discordant conditions, he destroyed from the standpoint that error is false and cannot be a part of man because it is unknown to God.

On page 259 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes: "In divine Science, man is the true image of God. The divine nature was best expressed in Christ Jesus, who threw upon mortals the truer reflection of God and lifted their lives higher than their poor thought-models would allow,—thoughts which presented man as fallen, sick, sinning, and dying. The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration."

It is our duty then to keep before us the fact that God is Mind, Life, Truth, Love, Spirit, Soul, Principle, and that man is God's likeness. Our beloved Master said (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Proportionately as we realize that man is perfect, even as the Father is perfect, we are saved from sin, sickness, lack, and other phases of discord.

How wonderful it is to learn that man is the reflection of God, perfect Life, therefore always healthy; that he is the expression of Soul, hence always sinless; that he is the perfect representation of divine Mind, therefore always the possessor of unlimited intelligence and ability; that he is the reflection of God, and is therefore joyous and conscious of the unlimited nature of good! This is God's man, the only man there is in reality.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Le Salut

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE SALUT intégral comporte la libération non seulement du péché, mais aussi de la maladie et de tous les autres discords. Comprendre la vraie nature de Dieu et de l'homme nous sauve du péché. De même, la vérité touchant Dieu et l'homme nous sauvera des maladies et de n'importe quelle condition erronée. Le Conducteur a dit (Jean 8:32): "Vous connaîtrez la vérité, et la vérité vous affranchira."

Dieu est l'Être parfait. Les Écritures déclarent que l'homme est créé à l'image de Dieu, selon Sa ressemblance. Il est donc parfait—sans péché—l'homme réel, le véritable moi de tous. Si l'on s'attache fermement à cette vérité, elle libère le genre humain qui cesse d'aimer ou de craindre le péché.

Pour celui qui est probe, refuser d'être malhonnête n'est pas chose difficile. Il rejette sans peine la tentation d'être malhonnête, car il a coutume de penser et d'agir avec probité. Lorsque nous reconnaissons la nature impeccable de l'homme, de notre vrai moi, nous rejetons les tentations du mal.

Comprendre la vraie nature de Dieu et de l'homme nous empêche de croire que le mal soit réel. Quand nous nous rendons compte que Dieu est Amour, que l'homme est l'image ou la ressemblance de l'Amour divin, nous refusons d'admettre dans notre conscience les pensées de haine, de colère, de vengeance, d'intolérance. Sachant que Dieu est l'Être tout-puissant qui ne connaît point le mal, nous nous élevons au-dessus de la crainte; en effet l'homme, le reflet de Dieu, ne saurait connaître le mal, puisque ce dernier est inconnu de Dieu. On peut vaincre les faux appétits et toutes les autres formes d'impureté si l'on sait que l'homme est pur, satisfait, car il reflète le parfait Entendement.

Dans la mesure où nous comprenons que "toute grâce excellente et tout don parfait viennent d'en haut, et descendent du Père des lumières, en qui il n'y a aucune variation ni aucune ombre de changement" (Jacques 1:17), nous pouvons vaincre la croyance à la pénurie et aux limitations. Savoir que le bien vient de Dieu, de l'Entendement dont la présence est constante et l'action universelle, cela nous permet de voir que le bien est toujours présent, toujours accessible et sans limites. La réalisation de ce fait neutralise la rapacité, l'envie, la jalousie. En Dieu, dans l'Entendement qui sait tout, sont incluses toutes les facultés, la perception, la compréhension, et l'homme est la représentation parfaite de l'Entendement: saisir cela nous affranchit de ce qui prétend être la confusion, le manque de mémoire, les lacunes mentales, l'intelligence bornée. Sachant que toute action réelle procède de Dieu, nous sommes à même de rejeter les suggestions d'inaction, de suractivité, d'action morbide. La force appartient à Dieu et l'homme l'exprime parfaitement: comprendre ce fait spirituel nous élève plus haut que la croyance à la faiblesse et à la fatigue. Savoir que la vie reflète Dieu, la Vie parfaite, nous libère de tout sens maladif.

Le Maître rejetait l'inharmonie de tout genre comme n'ayant aucun pouvoir. A la femme adultère il dit: "Moi non plus, je ne te condamne pas. Va, et désormais ne pèche plus" (Jean 8:11); donc il repoussait la croyance d'après laquelle l'impureté ferait partie de l'homme que crée Dieu. Au paralytique malade depuis trente-huit ans et couché près de la piscine de Béthesda, le Maître dit: "Lève-toi, prends ton lit et marche" (Jean 5:8), prouvant que la maladie n'est pas incluse dans l'homme réel. Quand il guérit un sourd qui ne parlait qu'avec peine, Jésus dit (Marc 7:34): "*Ephphathah!*" ce qui signifiait "Ouvre-toi!" et aussitôt cet homme entendit et parla distinctement. Le Maître détruisit la cécité, la paralysie, la lèpre et mainte autre condition inharmonieuse en sachant que l'erreur est fausse, que Dieu ne la connaît pas et qu'en conséquence elle ne saurait faire partie de l'homme.

A la page 259 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "Dans la Science divine, l'homme est la vraie image de Dieu. La nature divine fut le mieux exprimée en Christ Jésus, qui projeta sur les mortels le reflet plus vrai de Dieu, et éleva leurs vies plus haut que ne le permettaient leurs pauvres modèles de pensées,—pensées qui représentaient l'homme comme étant déchu, malade, pécheur et mourant. La compréhension-Christ de l'être scientifique et de la guérison divine renferme un Principe parfait et une idée parfaite,—Dieu parfait et homme parfait,—comme base de la pensée et de la démonstration."

Ainsi pour remplir notre devoir, il nous faut toujours être conscients du fait que Dieu est Entendement, Vie, Vérité, Amour, Esprit, Ame, Principe, et que l'homme est la ressemblance de Dieu. Notre Maître bien-aimé nous a dit (Matthieu 5:48): "Soyez donc parfaits, comme votre Père céleste est parfait." Dans la mesure où nous comprenons qu'à l'instar du Père, l'homme est parfait, nous sommes sauvés du péché, de la maladie, de la gêne et d'autres inharmonies.

Quel bonheur d'apprendre que reflétant Dieu, la Vie parfaite, l'homme est toujours en santé; qu'étant l'expression de l'Ame, il est exempt de péché; qu'étant la représentation parfaite de l'Entendement divin, il possède toujours l'intelligence et les capacités sans limites; qu'étant le reflet de Dieu, il est plein de joie et perçoit la nature infinie du bien! Tel est l'homme de Dieu, le seul homme qui soit en réalité.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Fossil Fern

IT IS a marvel that the hand of beauty
should reach so far, bringing to light this leaf,
the signet of a long gone spring,
a leaf that knew the sky before there was
a rose to bud—or a lark to sing.

Slowly its green perfection had unfolded,
its fronded head rising beside the stream
to view at length its virginal reflection
before it paused upon the stone to dream,

and dreaming etch this loveliness—assuring
untold summers that on the years attend,
"of beauty there is no beginning
of beauty there is no end."

MABEL PETT MILLER

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1938

N. H. Towns Oppose State Pond Seizures

Joined by 14 vacationers and utility company in suit to test constitutionality of act.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 2—A question regarded as of first importance to this State's recreation business as well as to the State Board of Health was brought formally before the Court today when 14 vacationers, a utility company, and two towns brought suit against the State for depriving them of the use of Pleasant Pond, for bathing and ice-fishing.

It marks the first time in the 39 years of the law's existence that its validity has been challenged. Pleasant Pond, which lies between Deerfield and Northwood, has for years been a popular summer resort.

Last year, after two public hearings had been held on the matter, the Board of Health sustained the contention of the Town of Pembroke that the lake should be reserved for water usage, and forbade swimming and ice-fishing after Sept. 2.

Although many complaints have been unofficially voiced from other of the 34 ponds and lakes now set aside exclusively as drinking supplies, today's action challenged for the first time the constitutionality of a statute which allegedly deprives individuals of "valuable proprietary rights without due compensation."

Pleasant Pond serves approximately 5,000 people, most of them residents of Pembroke, with a scattering in Northwood, Suncook, and Allenstown. The upper third of the pond has been set aside since 1904, a ruling which has evoked occasional growls of protest ever since.

Counsel for the plaintiffs indicated that they regarded the constitutionality of the 1899 law its most vulnerable point, and said they would buttress their arguments with the assertion that the seizure of the pond for drinking purposes was both "unreasonable and unjust."

Probate Judge Chester Jordan, of Keene, was appointed by the Superior Court to hear the case, which is being presented for the State by Assistant Attorney General Frank R. Kenison. Inasmuch as the ultimate decision of the courts is expected to establish a precedent for future action of the Board of Health, it is anticipated that the matter will be fought through to the State Supreme Court.

Wilson Stamp Colorful

WASHINGTON (AP)—The $1 Woodrow Wilson postage stamp which will be sold here for the first time Aug. 29, will have a black center and lavender border, the Post Office Department announces.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair with occasional cloudiness and continued warm tonight and Wednesday; gentle to moderate southwest winds shifting to northerly.

Maine: Fair tonight; Wednesday local showers and slightly cooler on the south coast.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy followed by local showers Wednesday and in north portion late tonight; slightly cooler in extreme south portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest and west winds, shifting to northeast over north portion Wednesday; weather partly overcast, tonight and Wednesday, followed by showers Wednesday over north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	84	Minneapolis	74	94
Bermuda	80	86	New Orleans	78	80
Chicago	72	82	New York	76	88
Denver	72	100	Norfolk	76	90
Helena	60	88	Philadelphia	76	88
Kansas City	74	96	St. Louis	78	86
Los Angeles	64	94	San Francisco	58	70
Miami	82	84	Washington	76	92

A-7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 2.
B-Maximum, Aug. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:11 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Wednesday, 5:39 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:33 p. m.

Utilities Board Facing Federal Court Injunction

In Boston Today

Dever to Defend State in Rail Case

The full membership of the State Public Utilities Commission today were summoned to appear in Federal District Court in Boston Monday, Aug. 8, to show cause why a restraining order should not be issued against them.

This will be a formal test of the right of a State Public Utilities Commission to compel reinstatement of public service, discontinued by Federal Court order on an intra-state branch of an inter-state rail-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Committee Plans For Corrigan Visit

The City of Boston committee which will direct the celebration and welcome to Douglas ("East is West") Corrigan, trans-Atlantic flyer, when he arrives in Boston Saturday or Monday will meet tomorrow morning to consider the official program. Louis Brems, Director of City Celebrations, is Chairman of the Mayor's committee.

Tentative plans call for a triumphal parade, a luncheon, a visit to the airport and a dinner.

Bermuda Air Flow 'Still Hanging On'

That "Bermuda air flow" which has been laying down a hot, moist blanket over Boston for the past fortnight, has receded a few miles out to sea—but it may roll back again in a couple of days, according to G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist of the Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture in Boston.

Mr. Noyes' forecast for today and Wednesday is "generally fair with occasional cloudiness and continued warm." Today's gentle to moderate southwest winds will probably change to the northerly variety, he predicts.

In last night's thunderstorms only .03 inch of rain fell in Boston and no noticeable cooling effects were observed. The thermometer hung at 75 degrees at midnight and only dropped two degrees lower at 6 a. m. before commencing its morning climb.

With the official temperature at the East Boston Airport 86 degrees at 1 p. m. and actual downtown temperatures ranging in the 90's, Mayor Tobin ordered a holiday this afternoon for all but a skeleton force in the City Hall. Shortly after a similar order was issued at the State House.

E. Ringtail Monk Has His Passport

When Elmer, the ringtail Abyssinian monkey who has become the mascot of the American Export Line's steamer Exeter, sailed into port this morning, he possessed what is said to be the only passport ever issued to an animal.

The document was prepared by the High Commissioner of Palestine and it bears the visas of all countries bordering the Mediterranean—where the Exeter plies regularly.

According to its wording Elmer is now able to pass freely in and out of Palestine on condition that he remains strictly neutral politically, that he is not in possession of a firearm of military value, that he does not bathe in the River Jordan nor climb through the barbed wire fence on the northern frontier nor encroach on Emir Abdullah's land.

The monkey was purchased two years ago by the ship's purser, F. H. Riker, who is the author of "Riker of Seven Seas" and some other books.

Aboard the Exeter when it docked this morning were 24 passengers for Boston and 49 for New York, and a Seattle, Wash., youth—John C. Rope—who boarded the ship six weeks ago in New York as a stowaway, and who made the return trip as a workaway.

Chelsea Creek To Be Improved

Bids on harbor improvement work in Chelsea Creek and Scituate harbor will be sought shortly by the United States Army Engineers, according to information received today from Washington by Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The total appropriations involved amount to nearly $1,000,000.

The depth of Chelsea Creek, from its mouth to the Hartol Oil Company plant in Revere, will be increased from 25 to 30 feet. The width will be about 200 feet. This will cost about $640,900 it is anticipated.

To provide the long advocated "harbor of refuge" for small craft at Scituate, about $316,000 is being appropriated to deepen the harbor entrance, increase the anchorage area and extend the breakwater.

Rutland Railroad Employees Told to Take Pay Cut or Quit

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 2—With the Rutland Railroad, now in receivership, Federal Judge Harland B. Howe on Saturday told railroadmen disgruntled at his order withholding 15 per cent of their pay, that they should either accept or quit. The receiver, Luis G. Morphy, of Rutland, reported the road's cash accounts were short $2,854 of meeting drafts and checks outstanding after pay rolls had been met.

Declaring there is "no advantage to be gained by calling a special session of the Legislature now," Gov. George D. Aiken at the same time has expressed concern over the situation which threatens discontinuance of the 400-mile line which traverses most of the western border of Vermont. The Governor's optimism that "although the situation is now distressing, it does not want for some favorable aspects," brought quick reply from Mr. Morphy, who said that the statement, while helpful, was in large part based on inaccurate information.

Mr. Morphy said that on the basis of latest sales of the railroad's bonds the market value of all the bonds would only be $624,520 while their face value is $9,216,000.

The receiver then continued to refute the Governor's optimism by giving figures to show decreased car handling and loadings and stressed the constantly increasing financial deficit.

In the meantime, the receiver has been informed by State tax officials that the railroad "will not be embarrassed by attempts to forcibly collect taxes now due, before the next session of the Legislature in January."

Change in State Post

Resignation of John P. Davis as State Purchasing Agent and appointment of State Senator Merton P. Barber of Wilmington to the post came as a surprise simultaneously with a shake-up in control of the Wetmore & Morse Granite Co., one of the largest quarriers in the Barre granite belt. Mr. Davis will become general manager of reorganized granite company.

The new purchasing agent has been secretary of the Vermont State Railroad Association. Previously to assuming that post last spring Mr. Barber had been treasurer and man-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

A Glimpse of Tomorrow's Fashions

By a Staff Photographer

Some of the Styles Shown by Boston Garment Manufacturers

Drivers Receive Recognition For Road Courtesies

Today's awards in the campaign for courteous automobile drivers conducted by The Christian Science Monitor go to Thomas G. Hunt, 66 Crescent Road, Needham Heights—registration number 447,752, and George A Harrington, 166 Winthrop Street, Quincy—registration number 214,017.

Two drivers are selected each day by the Courtesy Award editor on reports sent in by members of the staff or by subscribers to the Monitor for acts of politeness observed on highways in and around Boston.

The awards comprise two free tickets to either Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters, given daily through the kindness of the theater management.

"At the intersection of Great Plain Avenue and Chestnut Street in Needham," reports a Monitor subscriber, "a car bearing the registration number 447,752 turned to the right after getting the 'go' signal. He noticed an elderly couple crossing the street. There was ample time for him to dash in front of them, but instead, he stopped and waited patiently until the couple had walked to the curb."

Had the pedestrians been where the driver was forced to stop, it would not be mentioned in this courtesy column, but such was not the case. The driver was not obliged to stop, but he did so through consideration and politeness to the two pedestrians.

A member of the Monitor staff writes the following incident that occurred this morning:

"A car was waiting on Hemenway Street to make a left turn into Norway Street. In a long line of traffic coming toward it, the driver of a car with the license number 214,017 slowed down and motioned the waiting car to make its turn."

New Bridge for Kittery

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 2 (AP)—Construction of a new $200,000 Badger Island bridge over the Piscataqua River in Kittery was planned yesterday by the State Highway Commission to replace an old wooden span. Max L. Wilder, bridge engineer, said the project would be started soon after bids had been received and the contracts awarded.

Boston Style Preview Draws Garment Buyers of Nation

A three-day display of what the well-dressed woman will wear this fall opened this morning in Boston at the Hotel Statler where the Boston Wholesale Garment Association is holding its third annual exhibition of women's ready-to-wear clothing.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 buyers from all parts of the United States and from Canada are on hand to see what the 150 New England manufacturers, who are exhibiting, have to offer. From the activity at the Statler this year's show should be a grand success.

Last year over $500,000 worth of business was transacted during the show. Bookings this year should reach $1,000,000 or more, according to Lawrence Richmond, promotional director of the show. On display are blouses and skirts, coats, furs, hats, and dresses of all materials, for all occasions, and at all prices. Prices range anywhere from $8.50 a dozen for the simplest dresses to $800 for certain furs.

Dinner and Fashion Show

The high point of the show comes Wednesday evening when a dinner and fashion show will be held in the Imperial Ballroom of the hotel. More than 2,000 reservations have already been made for the event. Twenty-two of Boston's most attractive mannequins will parade before the guests in tomorrow's fashions.

A royal blue ski suit set off with gray skunk furred hood and pompons is proving a popular number and should be seen this winter on many a ski trail. Another attractive model is a black box coat trimmed with silver fox. With it goes a black velvet hat and veil. And then there is the "evening gown of tomorrow," a sequin top with a tulle skirt of multicolored panels, worn over a black slip. For sport wear there is a lovely jacket, skirt, and sweater ensemble, the jacket made of imported Scotch tweed of 14 colors.

Bridal Display

The 1938 fall bride has not been forgotten. The grand finale of the mannequin parade Wednesday evening is to be a bridal party when a bride with a 7-foot train of lace and tulle veil gracefully falling from a head dress of white feathers walks down the aisle with her bridesmaids. She will carry a fan of lilies of the valley.

Boston's retail stores are co-operating with the show managers, many of them holding "open house" for the visiting buyers. The out-of-towners will study the Boston houses as to merchandise layout and store arrangement. Directing the show is David L. Rosenberg, President of the local Wholesale Garment Association, aided by the stylists of the local department stores.

A few blocks away in the Touraine a group of New York houses are holding their own garment show. They have taken over two floors of the hotel and put out their displays to show visiting buyers what the New York Association has to offer.

Subscribers Asked To Note Courtesies

Subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor are invited to note and send in the registration numbers of cars which perform acts of courtesy on the road. From these contributions selections will be made, and to the winners of awards two theater tickets will be given each day.

With the number of the cars, please mail particulars of the incidents. Address your letter to

Courtesy Award
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Daily Newspaper For Labor Urged By AFL Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 2 — Establishment of a daily newspaper, owned and controlled by the labor unions, was described by the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor yesterday as a necessity in order to obtain accurate news reports in the labor, economic and political fields.

So biased are the majority of New England newspapers and radio stations in reporting such subjects that "it appears labor can expect fair and adequate reporting" only when it has its own press, the Council told delegates representing 200,000 members at their annual convention here.

"We hope that the day may soon arrive," said the Council, "when the progress of the labor movement permits the establishment of a daily newspaper in Massachusetts which can chronicle the vital steps in the progress of labor."

The Council consists of the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation. Their report did not go further into such questions as news and editorial policy, and methods of financing and circulating the paper they proposed. The report did describe, however, the condition to which they primarily object— the influence of the advertising department on many newspapers.

Beaches in Use Despite Notices

Crowds of bathers continued to splash in the Mystic River this morning at the Somerville and Medford beaches as police tacked up notices declaring the water polluted, and prohibiting swimming in it. Only a continuous police guard would clear the beaches on these sultry days, it was believed.

Joseph P. Dever, chief engineer of the Metropolitan District Commission, had notified health authorities of Somerville and Medford and Metropolitan Police, that the beaches should be closed for at least 10 weeks because of seepage of sewage from the incompleted North Metropolitan sewer system.

This new system, constructed at a cost of $5,000,000 now runs from Stoneham to Medford only, because of depletion of funds appropriated for it. At present, he said, the flow of sewage enters the old and inadequate system at Medford, and some of it seeps out over the marshes.

A few days ago the Federal Government approved a grant of $2,025,000 to be used, with State funds, to extend the new system to a point well at sea. According to Mr. Dever, it will take at least eight weeks to prepare specifications before it is possible to seek bids on the work.

Cahill Seeks To Address AFL

Speaker Horace T. Cahill of the House of Representatives today asked John F. Gatelee, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, for permission to address the convention of the Federation in Worcester and reply to the criticism of the Legislature made by Mr. Gatelee yesterday.

Mr. Cahill's telegram to Mr. Gatelee is as follows:

"As the son of a family the head of which carried a union card for 40 years and as one who has all during his public life tried to deal fairly with organized labor, and as presiding officer of the House of Representatives, which at yesterday's sitting of your convention was severely criticized, I respectfully request the privilege of addressing your convention and giving the Legislature's side of the current controversy on Beacon Hill. I am sure you will grant this request in the interest of fair play. Please reply collect."

State's LRB Under Fire At AFL Meeting

Resolution proposes to censure body—Politics creeping into deliberations of convention.

BULLETIN

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 2—Entering the convention hall at 2:30 p. m. accompanied by American Legion Junior Bugle and Drum Corps, Gov. Charles F. Hurley was warmly accorded by delegates to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor convention this afternoon.

In his subsequent address Governor Hurley cited his record of labor appointments and labor legislation and assailed the "reactionary Republican Legislature" for its stand on unemployment relief.

As to comment on former Gov. James M. Curley's characterization of him as a "Rip Van Winkle" here last night Mr. Hurley told reporters "names will not hurt me. I stand on my record."

Just before Mr. Hurley arrived, John F. Gatelee, President of the Federation, told the Convention he would refuse to allow Speaker Horace T. Cahill of the House of Representatives to appear before the Convention and reply to Mr. Gatelee's criticism of the Legislature yesterday.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 2—Within a year after adoption of the Massachusetts "Baby Wagner Act" at the instance of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, the Federation prepared today to condemn the administration of the act as "ineffective."

A resolution was introduced by several officers of the organization at its 53rd annual convention here to censure the State Labor Relations Board appointed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, for its manner of administering the law.

"The efforts of workers to join strong unions of their own choice have often been defeated by inexcusable and unjust decisions of the Board," said the resolution, which was backed, among others, by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer and legislative agent of the Federation, and Francis P. Fenton, New England organizer and Chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

Passage Expected

In view of the powerful backing of the resolution, it was believed it would be passed later in the five-day convention, which opened yesterday at the Hotel Bancroft.

With Governor Hurley scheduled to appear before the delegates this afternoon and former Gov. James M. Curley staging a political rally in the hotel last night, which many of the labor delegates attended, nearly every major candidate for the Massachusetts governorship has appealed in some fashion for support of the Federation's 200,000 members in the September primaries.

Governor Hurley listed his labor record in an advertisement in the convention program. Mr. Curley summarized his at the rather sparsely-attended rally last night and hinted he might attempt to "crash" the convention today, possibly while Governor Hurley is present, despite the fact he has been virtually told by John F. Gatelee, Federation President, to stay away.

Mr. Gatelee told the convention today that the gathering "is not to become a political forum," but it appeared he would have difficulty in preventing it from becoming so. The Federation's influence as a closely-knit political bloc is too desirable to the candidates for it not to be sought out.

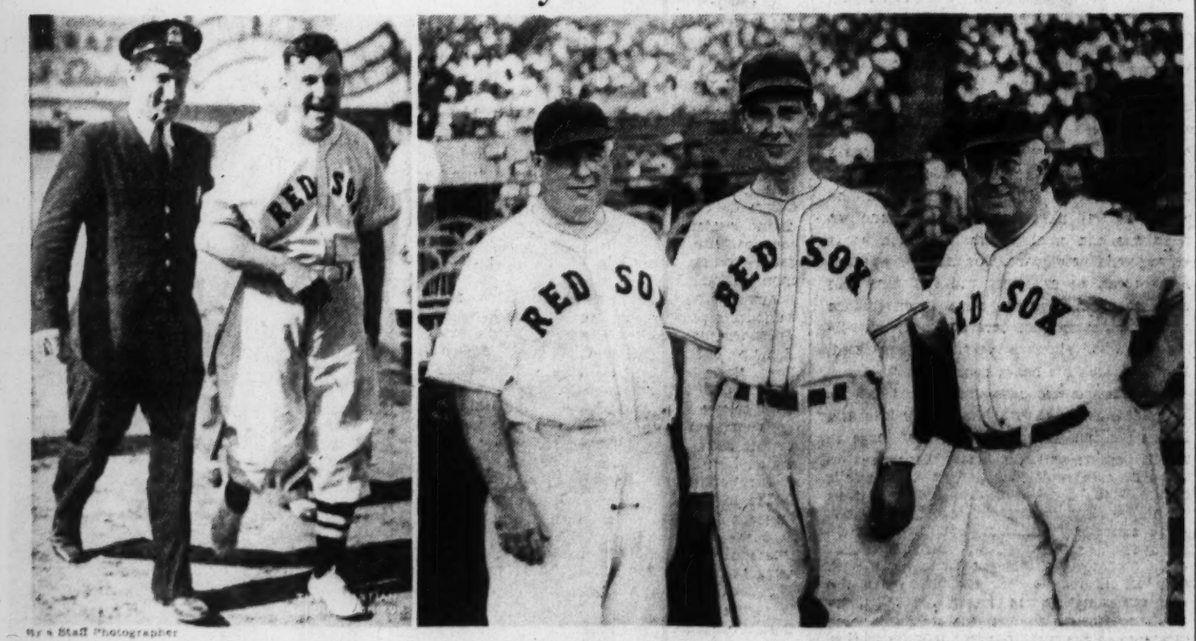
Demands to make the convention a political forum are as strong from within the organization as from without. This morning, a resolution was introduced by a dozen delegates from scattered cities which would, if adopted, as it stands, place the federation virtually on record as endorsing the candidacy of Governor Hurley for re-election.

The resolution praised the Governor for his labor appointments and stated that he had, during his term, named more members of the Federation to important state posts than "any previous Governor"—an obvious slap at former Governor Curley. It was referred to the Resolutions Committee, where many delegates believe it will remain.

The statements of Mr. Gatelee, in

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

These 'Red Sox' Players Have a Familiar Look



By a Staff Photographer

State Auditor Thomas Buckley | **Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty** | **Mayor Maurice J. Tobin** | **District Attorney William J. Foley**

These doughty players in borrowed uniforms took part in the Mayor's Day baseball game between City and State officeholders. The City team won by a score of 7 to 3. Incidentally, the fete brought 10,000 persons to Fenway Park and netted approximately $25,000 for charity.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Rage of Paris," starring Danielle Darrieux 3:40, 6:54, 9:55. Also "The Devil's Party," with Victor McLaglen 2:09 5:15, 8:12.

Keith Memorial—
"Mother Carey's Chickens," with Anne Shirley, Ruby Keeler, James Ellison, and Fay Bainter. 10 a. m., 1:02, 4:04, 7:06, 10:08. Also "Sky Giant," featuring Richard Dix. 11:39 a. m., 2:31, 5:33, 8:35.

Scollay and Modern—
"Tropic Holiday," with Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 10:08 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Prison Farm," With Shirley Ross and Lloyd Nolan. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15. Modern: 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
Edward G. Robinson in "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Passport Husband," with Stuart Erwin and Pauline Moore. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Tremont—
Ronald Colman and Jane Wyatt in "Lost Horizon." Also "A Slight Case of Murder," with Edward G. Robinson. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Danielle Darrieux in "The Rage of Paris." 2:15, 6:30, 9:25. Also "Torchy Blane in Panama," with Lola Lane. 1:50, 5, 8:05. Tomorrow: Warner Baxter and Myrna Loy in "Broadway Bill." Also "Quality Street," featuring Katharine Hepburn.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Robert Montgomery, Virginia Bruce and Lewis Stone in "Yellow Jacket." Also "No Time to Marry," with Richard Arlen and Mary Astor. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Fredric March in "Buccaneer." Also "Footloose Heiress," with Anne Sheridan. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Kay Francis and Ian Hunter in "First Lady." Also "The Man Who Cried Wolf," with Lewis Stone.

Uptown—
"The Rage of Paris," featuring Danielle Darrieux. 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:20. Also "White Banners," with Claude Rains, Kay Johnson and Jackie Cooper. 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

South Station Theater—
"The Story of Dr. Carver." "How to Play Badminton," "Canadian Trout Fishing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Boston—
"Everybody's Doing It," with Preston Foster. 1, 3:31, 6:02, 8:50. Also "Great Guy," featuring James Cagney. 2:14, 4:43, 7:14, 9:45.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"I'll Give a Million," with Peter Lorre, Jean Hersholt, Warner Baxter, and Marjorie Weaver. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:20, 10:05. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Booloo." Fenway: 12:50, 3:30, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:15, 3 5:50, 8:35.

State and Orpheum—
"Love Finds Andy Hardy," featuring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "Storm in a Teacup," with Vivient Leigh and Rex Harrison. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Strand—
Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas in "I'll Take Romance." Also "Double Danger," with Preston Foster. Tomorrow: Boris Karloff and Beverly Roberts in "West of Shanghai." Also "Talent Scout," with Donald Woods.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Reckless Living," with Robert Wilcox. 2, 5:02, 8:05. Also "Adventures of Robin Hood," featuring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Haviland. 3:20, 6:22, 9:25.

Radio Programs—Page 11

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Program of sonatas for violin and piano by Raphael Silverman and Elmer Schoettle. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Brattle Hall—
"Trial by Jury," and "Pinafore," presented by the University Gilbert and Sullivan company. Harvard University. 8.

Other Events

Harvard University—
Lecture by Dr. James R. Grant. Subject, "Tenant Farmers and Sharecroppers." New Lecture Hall. 4.

Tomorrow

Harvard University—
Lecture on "Public Opinion Makes the School," by Dr. Warren C. Seyfert. Geology Lecture Hall. 4.

Rotary Club—
Luncheon in the Hotel Statler (Georgian Room). Munroe Smith will speak on "Youth Hosteling Comes to America." 12:15.

Sox and Bees Reinforce Line-Ups for Balance of Season—Wollaston Is Host Today

Local Clubs Strengthened For Series With Contenders

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Strengthened by the arrival of the veteran Joe Stripp at third base, the Bees went at the league-leading Pittsburgh Pirates today in the opener of a four-game series. The attention of the entire National League rests in this Allston group of games, which will go some distance toward deciding the eventual fate of the Pennsylvania outfit.

The purchase of Stripp from the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday forced another shift in the starting lineup of Casey Stengel. With Jersey Joe at the infield's far turn, Debs Garms returns to the outfield. He replaces either Max West, in left, or Johnny Cooney, in right.

Together at Brooklyn

Down through his 11 years in the National League, wearing Cincinnati, Brooklyn and St. Louis uniforms, Stripp has lingered close to the .300 batting class and been a better-than-average fielder. Stengel and President Bob Quinn of the Bees are familiar with Joe, having worked with him at Brooklyn. Although not the easiest athlete in the world to handle, Casey and Bob know what to expect.

Stripp appeared in 53 games for the Cardinals this season, compiling an unofficial .286 batting average. In the recent Cardinal series here, Don Gutteridge was at third base, with Stripp demoted to reserve.

With the Bees in their present handicapped state, however, the veteran should help. Encouraged by new surroundings, and with the prospect of fighting for a first division berth, Jersey Joe may return to the form he gave Cincinnati and Brooklyn.

Two Games Tomorrow

Garms is to be congratulated for his work at the far turn this year. When Gilly English was on the bench, Debs took charge and did a great job. He is leading the team in batting.

Tomorrow the Pirates and Bees are scheduled to play a doubleheader, with Jim Turner facing the dangerous Bucs in one game. Jim will be trying for his ninth victory. Stengel is undecided who will work the other. It will be either Bobby Reis, Dick Errickson or Ira Hutchinson.

The Red Sox moved into Cleveland today reinforced for their second-place struggle with the Indians. Manager Joe Cronin announces the purchase of Joe Heving, right-handed fast-ball hurler from Milwaukee; Bill Harris, side-arm, sinker-ball tosser from Buffalo, and the recall of Jim Tabor, young third baseman, from Minneapolis.

Harris With Bees

With Cronin's mound staff in a state of confusion, Harris and Heving are certain to improve the situation. Both are veterans of long experience and have seen service in the major leagues. Harris, who formerly belonged to the Cincinnati Reds and Pittsburgh, is the same fellow who went South with the Bees in 1937. He has remarkable control.

Heving, whose brother once caught for the Red Sox, has worn Cleveland and New York Giant uniforms. The Indians released all claim on him May 14 of this year and he immediately became the outright property of Milwaukee.

The recall of Tabor was a necessity. Cronin had planned to let the youngster finish the American Association campaign with Minneapolis. But with Mike Higgins and Eric McNair bothered by injuries, the Red Sox chief was forced to seek aid from one of his most highly-regarded rookies.

Answer to Help Wanted Ads

By a Staff Photographer

Left Inset—Joe Stripp — Stripp is the veteran third baseman, who joins the Bees from the Cardinals. Tabor, rookie third sacker with Minneapolis, has been recalled by the Red Sox to fill in for Higgins, who was recently injured. Heving

Jim Tabor

Right Inset—Joe Heving — was purchased by the Red Sox to bolster their unsteady mound staff. The photo was taken while Joe was pitching for the Giants, eight seasons back.

Mix-Ups Feature Southpaw Tourney

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 2 (AP)—The orthodox golfers probably will say it could happen only in a southpaw tourney, but here's the story of the third annual tournament of the National Left Handed Golfers Association.

Alvin Everett of Rome, Ga., last year's runner-up, shot a 73 and Alex Antonio of Linden, N. J., 1937 medalist, had a 75 in the first round yesterday over the tough West Course at the Westchester Country Club. Everett went out in 32 to tie Dick Chapman's record for the nine holes. Then it was discovered the field had been playing from the extreme front tees most of the time.

In the afternoon, playing from the regular tees, Antonio had an 81 for a 156 total that again won him the medal. Everett, with an easy chance to take the honors, cut through the cover of his ball when he topped a shot on the home hole. He didn't know whether the rules permitted him to change, so he went on playing with the damaged ball while his caddy ran to ask about it. He took six on the hole for a round of 84 and finished one stroke behind Antonio.

Then the scores were posted, and showed that the defending champion, Arthur J. Thorner, Jr., of Detroit, had picked up after posting an 80 for the morning round. They later discovered he had qualified automatically because of his 1937 victory.

In fact everybody who started in the championship division qualified, regardless of his score, for thre were only 29 entries and 32 were due to start match play today.

Sporting Around the Hub

The New Race Week

Competition plays a vital role in business and now it makes an impression in local yachting waters, Marblehead Race Week has been in a class all its own so long that some traces of carelessness crept into the welcome to visitors. Now Quincy Bay's race week has made its debut and has welcomed and accommodated visiting sailors so thoroughly that Marblehead will need to improve as a host or find the new Race Week cutting into the Head prestige.

♪ ♪ ♪

That Winchester Father and Son golf tournament is one of the pleasing developments of sport. The competition is friendly and the sociable aspect of proud sons and fathers engaging in play together is incomparable. They will be at it today and tomorrow.

♪ ♪ ♪

Will Cloney of the Herald and sports publicity man for Northeastern University regained his golf touch long enough yesterday to card a 92-77 to win the Class A low net in the weekly newspapermen's golf tournament at the Salem Country Club, Peabody.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mrs. J. S. Amory of Myopia and Rene Henderson of Weston tied with Betty Murphy and Kay Slevin of Salem for the medal yesterday in the 16th annual women's invitation four-ball tournament at the Essex County Club with scores of 76. Match play began today.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joe Pezzullo, pro at the West Warwick, R. I., Country Club, and Bill Keppie of Tedesco, won top honors with a gross card of 68-71—139 in the New England Pro Golfers' Association amateur-pro tournament at Tedesco yesterday. Denny Shute and Bill Elliott of Brae Burn were second with 71-71—142. First net went to Jack Hanify and Tom Burke of Longmeadow with cards of 72-73—134.

♪ ♪ ♪

City of Boston's Mayor Maurice J. Tobin may be no Jimmie Foxx at bat, but he handled himself nicely as a fielder at first base. He played an important part in the victory of his city team against the state officials, 7-3, at Fenway. At that he probably did a better job of taking Foxx's place on the diamond than Foxx could do replacing the mayor.

In the 10-mile run, one of the feature events of the Mayor's Day program, Leslie Pawson nipped Johnny Kelley according to the crowd, but certain of the officials and Pawson himself, claims he had to beat Kelley twice, having already lapped him, although it was not officially recorded.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Chief Hogsett, Senators—Fourth Washington hurler, halted Indians and started winning tenth-inning rally with single, to lead team to 11—8 triumph.

Lee Ross, Athletics—Blanked Detroit Tigers with seven hits in seven innings and drove home three runs with two singles as A's won 4—0.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

Player, club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Foxx, Red Sox	86	322	81	116	.360
Lombardi, Reds	77	287	34	103	.359
Averill, Indians	84	304	64	108	.355
Travis, Senators	89	349	57	121	.347
Berger, Reds	63	231	49	79	.342
Medwick, Cardinals	86	347	58	118	.340

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	37	Goodman, Reds	26
Foxx, Red Sox	29	Ott, Giants	23
York, Tigers	22	Mize, Cardinals	14
Di Maggio, Yanks	19	Medwick, Card.	13
Dickey, Yankees	18	Camilli, Dodgers	13
Johnson, Athletics	18		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	102	Ott, Giants	79
Greenberg, Tigers	78	Medwick, Card	74
Dickey, Yankees	78	McCormick, Reds	69
York, Tigers	74	Goodman, Reds	69
Di Maggio, Yanks	72	Rizzo, Pirates	68
Averill, Indians	72		

The Standings

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	57	30	.655
Cleveland	53	31	.631
Boston	51	35	.593
Washington	47	47	.500
Detroit	46	47	.495
Chicago	35	45	.438
Philadelphia	30	53	.361
St. Louis	28	59	.322

Results Aug. 1
Washington 11, Cleveland 8. (10 innings)
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 0.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	57	32	.641
New York	54	39	.581
Chicago	51	41	.554
Cincinnati	50	42	.543
Boston	41	47	.466
Brooklyn	42	49	.462
St. Louis	38	52	.422
Philadelphia	29	60	.326

Results Aug. 1
No games scheduled.

Marcum Released To Buffalo Club

Johnny Marcum, who had not pitched for the Red Sox since July 15, was today released to the Buffalo club on option. The right-hander joins the International League team as part of the deal that brought Bill Harris to the Red Sox.

Lefty Grove catches up with the Sox in Cleveland today and will undoubtedly face the Indians in one of the series games there.

Meadow Tennis Sees Surprises In Early Round

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 2 (AP)—If that strong wind keeps blowing off the ocean, almost anything may happen before the end of the 48th annual invitation tennis tournament at the Meadow Club.

The wind was blamed for most of the strange things that occurred in yesterday's opening round, but coupled with the inability of many of the favorites to adjust their games to the unusual conditions was the fact that almost anyone in the starting field of 66 is good enough to create an upset now and then.

To start the ball rolling, two of the 10 seeded players were eliminated in the first half hour of play. Bobby Harman of Oakland, Calif., No. 6 on the list, took a crushing love set defeat from Archie Henderson, the Chapel Hill, N. C., newcomer, who had scored one notable previous victory in beating Wilmer Allison at Spring Lake, N. J., a couple of weeks ago.

Then the fourth-seeded star, Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., conqueror of Allison and Frank Parker and runner-up to Bobby Riggs in last week's Sea Bright, N. J., tourney, took a 6—3, 8—10, 6—2 beating from Robert Kamrath of Austin, Texas. Cooke's sound ground strokes figured to be just the thing on a windy day, but he couldn't control them against Kamrath's dashing net game.

On top of those upsets, Riggs lost a set to William Murphy of Chicago and trailed at 0—2 and 0—40 on his own service in the final set before he won out with a series of brilliantly daring shots, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3. Charles Hare, former British Davis Cupper, staged a similar comeback to beat J. Norman Anderson of New York, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

Other surprising results saw Barney Welsh of Rockville, Md., lose to Gordon Campbell of Southampton, 4—6, 6—3, 9—7; Gardnar Mulloy, young Miami star, beaten by another young southerner, Russell Bobbitt of Atlanta, 6—3, 10—12, 8—6; Carleton Rood, who upset Frank Shields at Spring Lake, himself surprised by tall Alfred Jarvis of Tenafly, N. J., 6—4, 6—0, and Gregory Mangin, former national indoor champion, eliminated by Chester Murphy of Chicago, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

The other favorites, Bitsy Grant, Joe Hunt, Frank Kovacs, Hal Surface, Sidney Wood and Robert Movert on the seeded list; Don McNeill, unseeded because of a three weeks' layoff due to an ankle injury, and such important stars as Shields, Frank Guernsey, Jr., Gil Hunt, Owen Anderson, making his first appearance since his return from Europe; Ernie Sutter, and Lewis Wetherell, all came through with decisive victories.

Skippers Engage in Heavy Day of Sailing After Storm

By Wendell Adams Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 2—Soaked sails were drying in the sun this morning after yesterday's rail-under aftermath as the hardy sail handlers prepared for the third day of racing under the banners of the Wollaston Yacht Club, who took over Quincy Bay Race Week honors.

Ripped rigging was being replaced and torn sails mended as the damage was being overhauled from yesterday's southwester. Genuine smiles spread among a few of the skippers and crews as they told of the excitement of capsizing and hastily clambering atop of the upturned craft.

More Disabled

There were six crews yesterday that could tell the same tale, and there were half a dozen more disabled. Collisions caused at least two of the capsizings, with one of the Winthrop Hustlers on a port hitch slamming into George Hey's Snipe, Hey Hey, sailed by Laddie MacDonald. A Winabout out of control ran into a Radio Class boat, WNAC, and sent her oyer losing her rudder and smashing her first plank.

The Coast Guard and police patrols had a busy day of it, but their most difficult catch was Edwin Crissley's Comet which wouldn't right itself after its overturning, and the powerful Coast Guard craft was forced to tow the Winthrop 15-footer for two miles on its side.

Tiller Talk — The 31 Winabouts topped the fleet with the largest class . . . Carleton brothers brought their Riplet in for the winner's cannon, but Walter Robbie with his Slalom, finishing second, jumped into the lead for the week . . . The Indians dropped down to 22 in number as Walter Perry resumed his recent comeback by winning the feature of the afternoon, Harry Colburn's Mohawk second . . . With Navaho picking up a fourth, Perry's Twono held a two-point margin today.

Walter "Jack" Wood proved his mastery in the salted marine courses as he beat Bobbie Allbright in the Tech dinghies . . . Jimmy Richmond skippered his Breezing Thru to a win over the Snow Birds . . . Tom Moroney sailed his heavy weather Mass. Bay 15-footer to an easy win . . . Norm Stanley won in the handicaps after a late start . . .

Vin Gookin sailed Norman Waddleton's Hull One Design to victory . . . Russ Smollett found the heavy going to his liking in Mayor Thomas S. Burgin's Claire 2.

Heavy Wind at Duxbury

The heavy winds were also taking their toll at Duxbury where the annual mid-summer's series is under way . . . John Paine won in Division A Ducks with his Teal, with Tom Boynton's Calloo second . . . Freeman Boynton took the second division Ducks into camp with a three minute triumph over Anne Standish's Merry Wing . . . C. Chester Eaton's Mytoy beat three rival Pilgrims.

Ben Smith took the lead in Cape Ann's Triangle round-robin now being held at the Annisquam Yacht Club . . . Scoring four victories was Smith's toll over the other skippers in the four races held yesterday.

Vineyard Haven continued their Lindsay trophy monopoly over Nantucket by winning the trophy yesterday for the sixth consecutive year . . . The final point score was 36½-26¼ in favor of the Vineyards.

Junior Tennis Gets Under Way On Wet Courts

CULVER, Ind., Aug 2 (AP)—Pre-tournament favorites swept through the initial round of the National junior tennis meet here yesterday after getting off to a late start because of wet courts.

Victor Seixas of Philadelphia, seeded first in the boys' division, did not extend himself to beat Lawrence Daly of Evanston, Ill., 6—1, 6—1. Welby Van Horn of Los Angeles, top ranking junior star, won by default from Don Buffington of Scarborough, N. Y.

Seymour Greenberg of Chicago, third seeded junior easily trounced Ed Brown of Waco, Texas, 6—2, 6—0, while Jack Kramer of Monte Bello, Calif., seeded second; Joseph Fishbach of New York City, seeded fifth, and Richard Hainline of Rock Island, Ill., seeded ninth, drew byes.

Second round matches will be played today.

Other results included:

Junior Singles

William Gillespie, Scarborough, N. Y., defeated Bob Gray, Dayton, Ohio 6—3, 6—4. Robert Freedman, Springfield, Mass., defeated Ralph Lefevre, Elkhart, Ind., 6—0, 6—0.

William Power, Worcester, Mass., defeated Jack Southworth, Pittsburgh, Pa., 6—2, 6—4.

Boys Singles

Dean McCluskey, Sarborough, N. Y., defeated Donald Dement, Peoria, Ill., 6—0, 6—2.

Maidstone Play Running to Form

BULLETIN

EASTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 2 (AP)—Virginia Wolfenden, of San Francisco, caused the first upset when she vanquished Sylvia Henrotin, of France, in their first round match here this morning in the annual women's invitation for the Woodin Gold Cup at the Maidstone Tennis Club. The scores were 6—2, 6—1.

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 2 (AP)—While variations in tennis form, even the slight ones, are so rare that they're regarded with considerable surprise, it's hard to find a tournament where form is truer than the Maidstone Club's annual women's invitation meet.

The chances are that Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston and Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., will be in the final this week. Not only did the affair start off in that direction yesterday, with Mrs. Fabyan, seeded second, turning in a 6—0, 6—1 victory over Margaret Anderson of Richmond, Va., but there aren't many in the field who can offer them real competition.

Miss Bundy, top-seeded, and Mrs. Dorothy Andrus of New York, No. 3 on the list, aren't scheduled to play their first matches until today. The only other selected star, Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., won her opening encounter with practically no trouble, beating Cissy Madden of Boston, 6—2, 6—1.

The biggest surprises of the opening round came when Margaret Osborne of San Francisco whipped Virginia Hollinger of Dayton, Ohio, in straight sets, 6—0, 6—2, and Theodosia Smith of Los Angeles beat Florence Leboutillier of Old Westbury, N. Y., as decisively, 6—2, 6—4.

Katharine Winthrop of Manchester, Mass., tenth in national ranking, had to go three sets to beat Allison Harrison of Southampton, N. Y., 6—2, 3—6, 6—1, but Virginia Rice Johnson of Boston, ranked 13, won from Madge Harshaw of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Americans Lead Nationals in Batting

The American League is once again asserting its superiority in the baseball art of swinging bats. For a while it appeared as if the National League might beat the junior circuit rivals at their own game, in the individual batting race, at least. But today the Americans monopolized the three leading offensive departments.

At the head of the Big Six hitting race, which includes both major leagues, was the Boston Red Sox ace first baseman, Jimmy Foxx. After a disappointing campaign in 1937, when he dropped below the .300 level for the first time in six years, the moon-faced slugger has rallied to what may eventually be called his greatest season.

Foxx Leads Lombardi

With 116 hits in 86 games, Foxx this morning had an unofficial stick average of .360 and paced the National League leader, Cincinnati's Ernie Lombardi, by the slim margin of a single point. Witt 103 runs driven in, Jimmy was 24 in front of his closest rival and steaming in the general direction of a new American League record.

Foxx has been aided considerably this season by the friendly left field fence at Fenway Park. He has hit 29 home runs—a majority of them at Fenway. But the way the husky slugger is tearing into balls and strikes, all fences are short. When he hits four-baggers at Fenway, they usually land on the other side of Lansdown Street.

At the head of the home run parade is Hank Greenberg. It is well known that the Detroit star is thundering toward a new major league record, which currently belongs to the great Babe Ruth. Ruth hit 60 in 1927, but will become the former titleholder if Greenberg maintains his pace. Hank is several blows ahead of Babe's 27 schedule.

Americans in Front

To further emphasize the superiority of the American League, it can be pointed out that three of the first four Big Six members earn their pay in the younger circuit. Six of the first eight home run leaders, and six of the leading eight run producers are also American Leaguers.

Joe Medwick, as usual, is the leading all around slugger in the National League. The Cardinal outfielder ranks sixth in batting, is tied for fifth in runs batted in and has 13 homers. He is the only National player whose name appears among the leaders of all three departments.

By beating the Cleveland Indians yesterday in a 10-inning game, 11 to 8, the Washington Senators returned to the first division of the American League. The Bucky Harris club sported a .500 percentage, with 47 won and 47 lost. The Detroit Tigers, knocked one game below the .500 mark by the Philadelphia Athletics, 4 to 0, returned to the top of the second division.

After losing to the Senators, the Indians trailed the world champion Yankees by 2½ games and led the Red Sox by three. The entire National League remained idle yesterday.

Interest in the pennant races today was divided between Boston, New York and Cleveland. In the Hub, the Pittsburgh Pirates open a four-game series with the always-troublesome Bees. The Bucs entered this series with a five-game lead over the Giants, who today face a Polo Grounds set with the Chicago Cubs.

At Cleveland, the Indians entertain the Red Sox in a series that involves second place in the American League.

Doeg Is Club Champion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEA BRIGHT, N. J.—Johnny Doeg, former United States champion, recently won the Sea Bright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club's championship for club members. He defeated Donald S. Andrews, 6—3, 8—6.

Boom in Pro Football Seen As White Agrees to Terms

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 2 (AP)—This sports-conscious steel city buzzed today with talk of another championship—in football.

While Pie Traynor and his Bustling Bucs held their five-game lead in the National League baseball race, Byron (Whizzer) White agreed to put off his Rhodes-scholarship career long enough to score a few touchdowns for Pittsburgh's National Football League Pirates—and accept $15,000 for the season.

Results of White's acceptance of the fabulous offer were these:

1. Art Rooney, head of the Pirates, and Coach Johnny Blood predicted at once the Buccaneers would be the team to beat in the National Football League race.

2. The Philadelphia Eagles had postponed their opening game with the Pirates, scheduled for early September, but word came yesterday they might reconsider because of the crowd White would be expected to draw.

3. The Green Bay Packers, hosts to the Buccos on Oct. 23, wired congratulations and predictions the Whizzer's appearance would swell the gate.

4. Charley Murray, promoter of a Pirate-Eagle game in Buffalo on the night of Sept. 14, wired that he had sold $258 worth of tickets yesterday after newspapers appeared on the streets with the announcements that White would wear a Pittsburgh uniform.

5. George Marshall, owner of the champion Washington Redskins, wired Rooney:

"Congratulations. Now how about hiring the Pitt Stadium on Oct. 2 for the battle between the Whizzer and the Slinger (Sam Baugh)? That should fill the State of Pennsylvania."

White, University of Colorado's all-America back last season, had considered Rooney's offer for months, then had turned it down to accept the Rhodes scholarship and study in England.

Suddenly he reopened negotiations, explaining that he had been able to have his cake and eat it too by playing the coming season, then entering Oxford University next January.

The Whizzer, it became known today, actually will draw more than $15,000 for his season's play. He will get a share of the gate at exhibition games. And he'll get the record-breaking purse even if he should be injured and incapacitated, for the contract is written that way.

Byron (Whizzer) White

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In Europe

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What's Going On in the Arts

Bennington Festival Programs

The fifth annual festival of the Bennington School of the Dance will open in the State Armory at Bennington, Vt., Thursday evening, with a program by the Bennington Fellows of 1938—Eleanor King, Louise Kloepper and Marian Van Tuyl.

Miss King will present a new composition for solo, group and single voice, "Ode to Freedom," (music arranged by John Colman from a Revolutionary Hymn by Andrew Law (1749-1821) and her previously composed "American Folk Suite" with a new "Bonja Song" added. Miss Kloepper has prepared three new compositions—"Earth Saga" (Esther Williamson) for solo and group, "Romantic Theme" (Harvey Pollins) and "Statement of Dissent" (Gregory Tucker), solos. Of Miss Van Tuyl's contributions, "Out of One Happening" (Tucker) is new and "Directions" (Lopatnikoff) and "In the Clearing" (Tucker), previously composed. This program will be repeated Monday evening.

On Friday evening, Hanya Holm and Doris Humphrey will share a divided program—Miss Holm in two new suites (untitled) for solo and group, music for the first by Norman Lloyd, for the second by Harrison Kerr; Miss Humphrey in a new composition for solo, duet with Charles Weidman, and group, to Bach's C Minor Passacaglia, and the "Variations and Conclusion from New Dance" (Wallingford Riegger). Program to be repeated Tuesday evening, Aug. 9.

"Opus No. 51" (Vivian Fine) is the title of Charles Weidman's new three-part dance suite for solo and group, to be given for the first time Saturday evening; and "American Document" (Ray Green) that of Martha Graham's new composition for solo, group, duet with Erick Hawkins (of the Ballet Caravan), and a speaking actor. Program to be repeated Wednesday evening, Aug. 10.

Sunday evening will be occupied by a concert of music composed especially for the dance, representing the modern composers listed above, many of whom have been in residence at the school during the full session, teaching and working in conjunction with the dances they have written for. It will be conducted by Louis Horst, dean of this aspect of the musical profession.

During the festival week there will be lectures by Dr. Curt Sachs, author of "World History of the Dance," and John Martin, dance critic of the New York Times, held at the school, together with technique demonstrations of dance, dance composition and composition of music for the dance.

Visitors are expected from Sweden, Germany, England, and Canada, as well as from nearly every state in the Union.

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

road, according to an order of notice issued today by Judge Francis J. W. Ford.

The restraining order is sought by the Trustees of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad against the order of the Commission directing the railroad to restore passenger train service between Yarmouth and Provincetown on Cape Cod. The trustees of the railroad are Howard S. Palmer, James L. Loomis, and Henry B. Sawyer.

Members of the Utilities Commission who unanimously voted for the order restoring the train service on Cape Cod, through which to test the jurisdiction of the Federal Court of Connecticut in directing the Trustees to abandon 88 stations and discontinue 65 passenger trains in Massachusetts, are: J. Burke Sullivan, Chairman; Richard D. Grant, Leo Leary, John J. Curley, and Abraham C. Webber.

The Commission will be represented at the Federal District Court by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, who has indicated that he will appeal and carry the litigation to the U. S. Supreme Court if the railroad's prayer for an injunction is granted by Judge Ford next Monday.

372 WPA Jobless Go to Work Again

After marching in orderly fashion to the Quincy City Hall and occupying the City Council Chamber each day for a week, the 372 WPA workers who have been laid off for nearly a month from a Squantum naval air base project, are being put to work for the present in two shifts on temporary projects in the Blue Hills.

An agreement was reached today between Mayor Thomas S. Burgin, WPA administrators and the men, after which the mayor stated that he appreciated the attitude of the group in their marching on the City Hall and in their participation in the conference today.

The 372 men were included in the 3,200 laid off at Squantum, the Charleston Navy Yard and the Chelsea Naval Hospital. The rest went back to work a fortnight ago.

Efforts are being made to make the Squantum project on which these men had been working a State instead of a Federal undertaking. State officials are reported to have agreed, but approval has been lacking in Washington.

Federation

(Continued from Page 9)

praise of Governor Hurley also make it difficult for the convention to avoid political controversies; and this morning he told reporters frankly he would not permit Mr. Curley to speak, if he came, although he added the delegates have the final say in the matter.

Small Attendance

Observers commented on the small attendance at the Curley meeting last night, in view of his former popularity with the Federation members, who have twice supported him for public office. About 25 persons were on hand for the first half hour, with the number growing gradually until nearly 150, of whom many, however, were not delegates, sat about the big ballroom after the former Governor had been speaking two hours.

What the audience lacked in numbers, it made up in enthusiasm, however, as Mr. Curley, in semi-humorous informal fashion, assailed his successor at the Statehouse as "old Rip Van Winkle" and denounced the labor record of one of his Republican opponents, Leverett Saltonstall.

The resolution assailing the State Labor Relations Board was introduced after Mr. Fenton had delivered an address in which he said many decisions of the Board "do not square with the act" which is intended to guarantee to labor unions the right to organize and bargain collectively in intrastate industry, without interference or coercion, as the Wagner Act does in interstate business.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Aug. 3

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

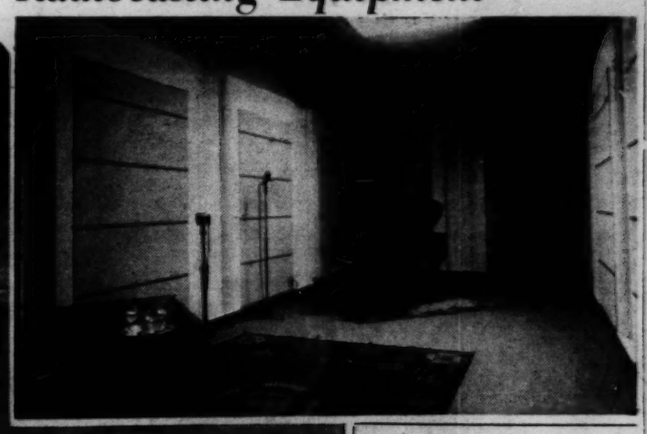
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Aug. 3

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Latin America Has Latest Thing in Radiocasting Equipment



Courtesy Pan American Union

Stations Are Modern in Every Respect

Top right and left are typical of radiocasting studios and entrances thereto while the bottom picture shows the plant, and long and short wave antennas of "El Mundo" at Buenos Aires, Argentina. "El Mundo" means "the world," and that is what the Buenos Aires station covers.

Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

ager for 14 years of the Deerfield Valley Farmers' Exchange.

The Wetmore & Morse Granite Company announced at their headquarters office that as a result of the reorganization, Fred A. Howland of Montpelier, former President of the National Life Insurance Company and now chairman of the Board of Trustees, will succeed Frank M. Corry of Montpelier, as President of the granite company. Mr. Corry said that in spite of his retirement as an officer and director, the Corry family will continue their stock holdings.

* * *

Bear and Warden

"A 250-pound black bear can outrun a game warden every time," chuckled Robert Bashaw, Deputy Warden, as he related an experience while patroling the Rochester Hollow section of Randolph last week. Mr. Bashaw's car unexpectedly hit a large mud puddle with a loud splash. Coincidentally a big bruin happened to be eating berries in the bushes nearby. Resenting the sudden splashing of water the bear leaped ahead of the warden's car and ran for several rods. The gravel from under the paws of the bear "flew like machine gun bullets," the warden said. Sportsmen in a nearby camp verified the incident by the bear's tracks.

On the Air in the Americas Gives Radiocaster Variety

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Short-wave radiocasting from Latin-American countries to the United States gives to a touring commentator a range of experiences from "cracker-box" programs to the modernistic refinement of studios like that of Radio El Mundo in Buenos Aires.

There were six radiocasts on my schedule when the Pan American Airways Clipper foamed through salt spray to her take-off at Miami, headed for the East Coast of South America. The National Broadcasting Company had engaged me for the series and made arrangements with the Latin-American stations.

A list of six names was stuffed into my bulging zipper case. My instructions were to get in touch with the officials named as soon as I reached the radiocast cities—Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Chile, Bogota in Colombia, Guatemala City, and Mexico City.

Since I was traveling as a newspaper man representing The Christian Science Monitor, the substance of my talks tended to be political, as indicated by the title: "News and Views of South America." This at once raised the question of censorship, especially in the first radiocast at Rio de Janeiro. My text had to pass inspection, since the regime of President Vargas was taking no chances with what might be sent abroad about the Brazilian situation.

Like a Telephone Booth

At length the text came back with "visto" (approved) crayoned in red across one corner. The next step was to arrange for the actual radiocast. The most convenient "studio" turned out to be a long-distance radio telephone booth of the Companhai Radiotelegraphica Brasileira, known more pronounceably as Radio Bras. There I sat like a diver in a sound-proof submarine room, telephoning news from way down under the equator up over the earth's bulge to the United States, Canada, and whoever might be listening in.

In Brazil, as elsewhere on the trip, I experienced a courtesy and friendliness among the radio people that left pleasant memories. At Buenos Aires the transmitter was Trans-Radio. There was no official censorship, but an indirect one. In an interview radiocast Señor Allende Posse, chief of the Argentine Highway Commission, sat across the table from me in a simple studio room. The "go ahead" signal from New York was motioned to us from inside a glass enclosure off the high-ceilinged room with its European atmosphere.

Later, in Buenos Aires, I visited the modernistic plant of Radio El Mundo. Its many fine studios and carefully designed equipment would do credit to any radio system.

Across the Andes in Santiago, Chile, my instructions were simply to get in touch with the Main Telephone Office. Actually, my path was smoothed by Trans-Radio. Word was sent ahead, and a letter reached me with confirmation of arrangements.

Ended Ahead of Time

In Santiago the uncensored radiocast took place in the studio of Radio Pacifico. Some building operations were going on nearby, there were street noises that invaded the studio, and a large band was waiting to go on the air. I stood before a stand in the center of the studio, watching out of the corner of my eye the man who was listening to New York for go and stop signals. Somehow he and I got our signals crossed, so I stopped about 17 seconds short. Always be sure you know how radio men hold their fingers to mean "a half minute more."

Coming up the West Coast to Bogota, Colombia, the next radiocast—also uncensored—took to the air from 8,600 feet above sea level in the northern Andes. Marconi Wireless Company, Ltd., conducted me several miles into the country. We crossed a railway, turned a few times on a dirt road, and drew up before what had been a power station. The transmitter panel board stood in a narrow room, and there we sat down, leaned our text against the equipment, and listened through earphones for New York's "go ahead."

Never having done this before, I started speaking too loudly, since I could not hear myself, and this threw us off the air. After we had straightened this out, New York failed once. In all, I started speaking four times before the last one went properly on the air. Part of the talk was cut later in mid-career to allow for the lost time.

Roland Hall Sharp

Edmund Tarbell Had His Artistic Start in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE, N. H., Aug. 2—Edmund Charles Tarbell, prominent American painter, who passed on at his summer home here yesterday, had been Principal of the Corcoran School of Art in Washington, D. C., and Chairman of the Council of the School of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

Born in West Groton, Mass., in 1862, Mr. Tarbell began as a small child to show talent as an artist, which was aided by his father's and his sister's interest in drawing. His parents were Edmund W. and Mary Fernald Tarbell.

Eventually he obtained work as a draftsman with the Forbes Lithograph Company in Boston. Soon after he began three years of study at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston which were followed by two years in the Academie Julian in Paris under Boulanger and Lefabvre.

His work is represented in the Cincinnati Art Museum, the Pennsylvania Academy, the Worcester Art Museum, the St. Louis Museum, the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, the Boston Art Museum, the Rhode Island School of Design and the Albright Art Gallery in Buffalo.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	"Four of Us": news	Paul Martin's Music	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:15 Boston Hour	"Don Winslow": sketch	Paul Martin's Music	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	"The Singing Lady"	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Rakov's Orchestra	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sports review	News: Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Popular soloist	Dance Revue	Fred Hoey's roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Tango Time	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sports reports
6:45 Popular soloist	Lowell Thomas	Studio interview	Sports reports	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:00 Baritone recital	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Charioteers: quartet	"Headlines"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Ink Spots": music	Commentator	"Musical Album"	"Piano Twins"
7:45 "Second Husband"	James Melton; orch.	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Charles Perry's Orch.
8:00 Political talk	"Dancetime": Charles	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Political talk	Margulis' brass band	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Musicalogues"
8:30 "Get-Together"	"Information Please":	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	Jerry Lee: orchestra
8:45 Jack Berch	questions; answers	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	"Sweet Music"
9:00 "Grand Central	"Co-operation Between	"Vox Pop": informal in-	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15 Station": sketch	Capital and Labor"	terviews,	F. Perneau's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	"Attorney-at-Law": dra-	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	matic sketch	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine"	NBC Jamboree	Robert L. Ripley; or-	Billie Losser's Orch.	Organ recital
10:15 Hal Kemp's Orch.	NBC Jamboree	chestra; guests	Commentator	"Evening Vespers"
10:30 Mystery sketch	Jacques Renard's Or.	"Hollywood Gossip"	B. Berigan's Orch	"Evening Vespers"
10:45 Symphony Orch.	Jacques Renard's Or.	Sport commentator	B. Berigan's Orch	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News: sport comment	News Service	"The Right Job"	"Day's End": music
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orch.	"Day's End": music
11:30 Jack Marshard's	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch.	"Salute to Cities": mili-	Joe Frasetto's Orch.
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch.	tary band	Earl Moyer's Orchestra

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News: "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts: music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Tunes": music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 Arthur Godfrey	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Piano lessons
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Jacob S. List
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: popular	Recorded program	Merry-Go-Round	"Morning Capers"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; orchestra	Recorded program	Interviews	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Home Forum": talk	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio sperker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Swing Patrol"	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Commentator
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins": sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Earle Lawrence	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "Music Box": organ	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 recital	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Ben Reynolds' Orch.
11:30 "Big Sister": sk	"Concert Hall"	Musical Tete a Tete	Popular music	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Comment	News; feature; Dance	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	Revue; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	Ted Malone	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Homemkaers Forum	Kiwanis Club Luncheon:
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	"Jack and Loretta"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	speakers
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh;	Concert Band
2:15 "Frolics"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	first game	Concert Band
2:30 "Lyric Serenade"	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh;	Estelle Sterberger
2:45 "Lyric Serenade"	"Betty Crocker"	"Julia Blake": sketch	first game	Book Reviews
3:00 "All Hands"	Piano recital	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh;	Barbara Jean, songs
3:15 "Your Government"	Swingtime Trio	"Ma Perkins": sketch	first game	Sport reports
3:30 Evalyn Tynner	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	"Here Comes the Band"	Network program
3:45 Lebrun Sisters	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh;	Network program
4:00 Summer Serenade	Club Matinee: variety	Backstage Wife": sketch	second game	"Music for You"
4:15 Summer Serenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh;	Sport reports
4:30 Deep River Boys	Club Matinee: variety	Herth Swing Trio	second game	Sport reports
4:45 L. Goldman's Or	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone": sketch	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh;	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell": news	Columbia University	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow": sketch	Choir recital	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	The Singing Lady	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Doris Rhodes	Dance Revue	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Enoch Light's Orch.	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 WCTU Convention	Lowell Thomas	Studio interview	Sport reports	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:00 Ray Heatherton	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Marion Carley	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Comedy sketch	"Headlines"
7:30 "Living History"	Revelers: quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Music of the Masters"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Charles Perry's Orch.
8:00 "People's Plat-	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family":	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 form": talks	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	Vocalist
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Styles in Vocal	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Jazz Nocturne"	Harper's Varieties
8:45 Orchestra	Rhythm"	vocalists	"Jazz Nocturne"	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00 "Meet the Champ"	"It May Have Hap-	"Town Hall Big Game	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15 "Meet the Champ"	pened": dramatization	Hunt": variety	"Novelty Chair"	tory in Action"
9:30 "Alexander's Ragtime	National High School	"For Men Only": vocal-	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:45 Time Band"	Orchestra and Band	ist; orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
10:00 "Alexander's Ragtime	National High School	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Dance Music
10:15 Time Band"	Orchestra and Band	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45 "It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Vincent Lopez's Or	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	"Impressions"	lem: variety
11:30 Little Jack Little's	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orch	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orch	lem: variety

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Berlin's Art Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

Berlin's music season played—with full orchestra, so to speak—until the end of June. That was the duration of the season of the two opera houses and also of Berlin's Art Weeks which began halfway through May with the Regar festival. The opera houses too doubled their efforts as though endeavoring to make good whatever had been neglected.

Thus there was given at the State Opera another interesting first production, "Schneider Wibbel" [Wibbel, the Tailor] by Mark Lothar. This young musician is director of the music division of the State Theater, where he has acquired two important assets, splendid musical experience and remarkable feeling for everything making up the concept of theater. The libretto of the opera is the Rheinland comedy by Hans Müller-Schlösser, already a great success on the stage and in films. A master tailor, who is to serve a short prison sentence, secretly has a comrade take his place in return for a sizable reward. It happens that the latter passes on while in prison and is buried as Master Wibbel, whereupon the living Wibbel has to look on at his own interment.

* * *

Lothar, who is familiar with Verdi and Mozart, has written for the libretto very flowing, splashing music. Its greatest merits are its tempo, in true comedy fashion, and its modern style of tone and expression; its weakness lies in its lack of musical individuality in the larger forms and of a self-reliant conduct along the lines of opera. The production as staged by Gustav Gründgens was theatrically as well as musically talented.

Credit for another première in recent weeks goes to a production in Berlin by the State Opera of Kassel. Tobias Wunderlich is the hero of the opera of that name by Joseph Haas. Tobias is a maker of wooden shoes in an Alpine village, humanly a remarkable mixture of an artistic and a religious idealist. He takes his stand against the materialistic self-interest of the peasants, who are having a valuable old triptych altar auctioned off. Haas's music shows, particularly in the peasant scenes, a strongly national vein; it finds there strong, clearly depicted colors, characteristic concepts, and is effectively compressed into brilliantly constructed ensembles. On the other hand, the lyrically delineated chief figure remains somewhat colorless and insignificant musically.

* * *

A new production of Gluck's "Orpheus and Euridice" was noteworthy, particularly because of the theater where it was presented, the Dietrich Eckardt stage on the Reich sports field of the Olympic Games. Actually, it was merely the torso of this opera, since it had been shortened to an hour's length, in order to adapt itself in some measure to the special acoustic and primarily the optic requirements of this enormous place. It becomes more and more obvious that works written for normal, inclosed theaters cannot also be forced as outdoor production without further adaptation to these open-air theaters with their seating capacity of 20,000 persons. In this instance an architectonic idea, magnificent in itself, was realized only at the expense of the art of the theater and the needed contact with the audience.

In the German Opera House a group of Italian operas with Lauri-Volpi met with an enthusiastic reception. We heard "Rigoletto," "Aïda," "La Bohème," and "La Tosca," and were charmed again and again by the elemental and at the same time cultivated vitality of this singing and playing, so characteristic of the Italians. In addition to the powerful baritone of Mario Basilio and the soprano of Gina Cigna (both from the Milan Scala), the success focused naturally upon the tenor of Lauri-Volpi.

A new presentation of "Mignon" at the same opera house, most delicately carved by guest-director Ettore Panizza (Scala), aroused interest by its attempt to replace the spoken dialogue with a newly composed recitative. This was very cleverly done, to be sure, but it had the noticeable disadvantage of greatly extending the length and the tempo of the production.

To report on concerts means first of all to mention the truly extraordinary success of the young American pianist, Bianca Roesti. This success was made clearly manifest in the critiques, which lauded both the superior technical ability and also the well-developed musical individuality of the young artist.

The concerts of the Berlin Art Weeks held particular attraction for the wide public because of the romantic locations where they took place. The Golden Gallery in the Charlottenburg Schloss, the White Hall and the baroque Schlüterhof in the Berlin Schloss, as well as the delicate grace of Schloss Monbijou, are historically and architectonically interesting settings for chamber music. Here were heard well-known groups from Germany and elsewhere, such as the Pasquier Trio of Paris, the Italian Trio, and Hermann Diener's Collegium Musicum, presenting old masters from Bach to Haydn and Mozart. A newly heard composition by Mozart was played by the Philharmonic under Hans von Benda, incidental music for an Egyptian royal drama, "King Thamos." Although it is a work composed in the musician's youth, one was surprised by the dramatic maturity and color of this music, which presents far more than merely a work parallel in contents to "The Magic Flute."

Finally, the Festival Music Days at Potsdam attracted many Berliners to the city of Frederick the Great, the city which had the privilege of lodging within its walls a Bach and a Mozart as guests of the old Fritz and his successor. There, with the aid of eminent artists like Furtwängler, Edwin Fischer, Euard Erdmann, and the Philharmonic, one enjoyed renewing this tradition by means of works of the two old masters.

Music for the Cathedral

By W. H. Haddon Squire

Palestrina, by Henry Coates (Master Musicians Series) London: Dent. 4s. 6d. net; New York: Dutton. $2.

This admirable little book is doubly welcome. Apart from a study "Palestrina: his Life and Times," by Zoë Kendrick Pyne, and a translation from the Danish of Knud Jeppesen's "The Style of Palestrina and the Dissonance," Palestrina literature is virtually non-existent for the English reader who lacks a knowledge of Italian or German. And except by hearsay, how much of the composer's work is known to the average music lover? Yet Palestrina was one of the greatest musical geniuses of all time. He was supremely the musicians' musician, and no great composer has exercised a wider or deeper influence on other great composers.

The instances collected by Mr. Coates could not be more impressive: "Wagner and Brahms, Gluck and Mozart, Schumann and Liszt (who in his last years aspired to be known as 'the modern Palestrina') Mendelssohn, Beethoven and even Debussy (in some of whose work the sixteenth-century influence is unmistakable)—these and many other composers of lesser rank have all testified to the spell which the old master's work cast over them." Even the mighty Bach paid his tribute. Incidentally, it may be pointed out that Palestrina long anticipated Wagner in the use of the leitmotiv, a device which, as may be seen in the Roman master's work, obviously originated in the plain chant. The system was, of course, familiar to Bach; his church cantatas in particular provide endless examples of the allusive use of chorales.

* * *

But before looking at Palestrina the composer, let us glance at the man and that rich, strange sixteenth-century world in which he lived. The sunset of the era called the Renaissance. Born almost under the shadow of the Cathedral of St. Agapit in the picturesque little town of Palestrina, perched on a spur of the Sabine Hills, and only 20 miles from Rome, little Giovanni Pierluigi was, as a cathedral chorister, familiar from early youth with the works of the great polyphonic schools, French and Flemish. Indeed he is soon found in Rome itself in the choir of the basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore. Could any musician of the period have made a happier start? While this small boy was singing Josquin des Prés, Pierre de Rue, Okeghem or Dufay, Titian was painting gloriously in Venice, Michelangelo was laboring night and day as sculptor, painter, engineer and architect and Bramante's new St. Peter's was slowly rising, foot by foot, above the neighboring buildings. And many were alive who had known Raphael and the mysterious Leonardo. The choirboy was destined to illumine music—which in historical time always follows its sister arts—with the refulgence, still dazzling today, of the Renaissance.

* * *

The scope of Mr. Coates's book does not allow him to set its subject against this richly-colored background, and perhaps no biographer can reveal so much of Palestrina's character as does the portrait in the Oratory of his friend in life, St. Philip Neri. Here is a grave, austere-looking man very much within himself—the eyes seem to look as much within as without—of the type usually described as the practical mystic. Mr. Coates finds it "difficult to imagine the creator of the 'Missa Papae Marcelli' engaged in producing wine and selling it by the barrel; building and buying house property and letting it out; or to think of him as devoting one part of his day to the somewhat dingy business of a furrier's shop and the other part to writing music of such rare beauty as the 'Missa Assumpta Est' . . ." Why should it be difficult? It would be much more astonishing to find a wine merchant, house agent or furrier composing masses as a side line. To endow Palestrina with a "dual personality"—a title of dubious associations—seems, therefore, a little unfair. Actually he was, to use his biographer's words, a sober-minded man of irreproachable moral character and sound piety, a kind husband and father and generous to all his kinsfolk—which sounds perhaps a bit too much like an epitaph. He shared Bach's love of domesticity and a lot of his money went on the very costly business of publishing his own works. A reproduction shows us a page lavishly decorated with woodcuts, of the exquisite style of music printing in Palestrina's day—it delighted both the eye and the ear.

When Mr. Coates begins to write about the works, the level of his book at once rises. He is a safe and illuminating guide because his admiration is based on a sound understanding of the underlying musical aesthetic, an aesthetic far from the emotional "expression," as it was called, of nineteenth-century romanticism. Saint-Saëns, for example, grumbled at the Kyrie of the famous "Missa Papae Marcelli" for not expressing supplication. "Here there is nothing else but form," he quaintly complained! Wagner even plastered over his own edition of the great "Stabat Mater" with "expression" marks—which is rather like pasting little printed notices to the walls of a cathedral.

* * *

As Mr. Coates happily puts it: "Palestrina's religious music is to be taken in the same spirit as the work of those medieval architects who built the great churches and the master craftsmen who fashioned lovely ornaments for them, and it may be regarded, in this way, as merely a receptacle for the sacred text upon which all the art of the musical craftsman has been lavished for its adornment. . . . It is this impersonal quality, this aloofness from the human element which gives to such music its mystic atmosphere, its sense of remoteness, of something timeless and ageless. . . ."

There is the key which unlocks the beautiful secrets of sixteenth-century musical art. Indeed Debussy claimed that the basis of all forms of art is found in what he called the "divine arabesque"—the decorative musical line. The curvings of a sixteenth-century melody to him recalled the decorations in an old missal. It was not the character of the melody which moves us, he explained, "but rather the tracing of a particular line, often indeed of several lines whose meeting, whether by chance or design, makes the appeal."

One of the most fascinating qualities of this music is its extraordinary rythmical freedom and subtlety. Another is its color. At Chartres Cathedral when the sun is bright, you may see the color of its stained glass ethereally patterned on the stone floor. The tone color of certain Palestrina works has been aptly described as "shining with a mystical radiance." It is as if music had caught and preserved the glow of the Renaissance as it disappeared below the horizon of time.

'Lost Waltz' in St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

With the American premiere of the "Lost Waltz," Robert Stolz's Viennese operetta, adapted from the original motion picture operetta known as "Two Hearts in Waltz Time," the St. Louis Municipal Opera ends the first half of its season. Reported success of these first weeks is the more remarkable because of the determined onslaught of bad weather. Despite rain and wind, large audiences attended the performances of "Of Thee I Sing," "White Horse Inn," "Roberta," and "Virginia." "Roberta" still remains one of the most engaging works in the repertoire of the St. Louis Opera. This year's staging o' the work was admirable; the cast included Nancy McCord, Ethel Morrison, Fifi D'Orsay, and Joseph Macaulay.

As for the "Lost Waltz," one can only praise it, and one must congratulate Richard Berger, production manager of the Opera, for his enterprise in securing the première for the St. Louis Theater, and for conveying the work with a fine cast, topped by two lovely and excellent singers—Gladys Baxter and Nancy McCord.

The "Lost Waltz," in every sense, is a bright presentment—bright lines, bright music, bright costumes (in the modern sense), and a splendid décor. The music, charming in its Viennese brightness, is not devoid of an American point of view; for who, nowadays, can escape the apt, stylistic musical designs set down in the lighter writings of George Gershwin and Jerome Kern? If the lost waltz itself, found in the dénouement of the work, does not quite measure up to one's larger expectations, it is nevertheless beautifully written; and in the end one closes the book, so to speak, entirely satisfied.

The Little Symphony Orchestra of St. Louis has just terminated a brief season of concerts, five in all, under the conductorship of Hans Lange, given in the Washington University Quadrangle. These concerts, well conceived and well played, have proved to be definitely successful.

The final concert (July 15) was conducted by Max Steindel; the notable soloist was Samuel Mayes, a young violoncellist, born in St. Louis, and a member of the Philadelphia Orchestra, who played the Schubert-Cassando Concerto in A minor. His playing revealed him to be essentially musical and a master of his instrument.

E. R. C.

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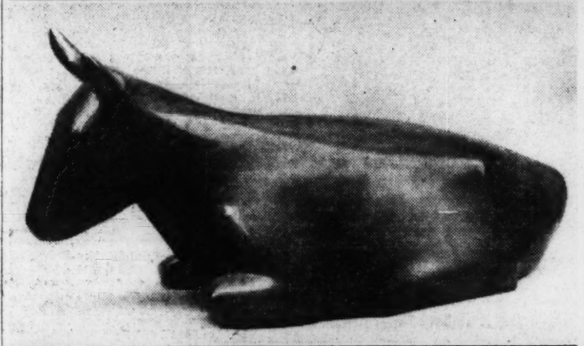

A. C. Cooper

Top—"Head of a Girl," by Wilhelm Lehmbruck
Center—"Reclining Cow," by Ewald Mataré
Lower—"Two Children With Sunflowers," by Carl Hofer

German Art Shown in London

By Bernard Causton

London

A committee of English art connoisseurs, supported by littérateurs and intellectuals of liberal sympathies in various countries, have produced a reply to the so-called "Decadent Art Exhibition" which was devised by the German authorities in order to hold the works of modernist artists up to public derision.

The paintings and sculptures thus pilloried at Munich, Berlin, and elsewhere have been confiscated under a recent decree of the Reich Government. The organizing committee of the exhibition of twentieth-century art in London have assembled other works by the same and similar German artists, drawn from private collections outside Germany, and have exhibited them at the New Burlington Galleries with every token of respect.

In the hope of sparing the artists, for the most part resident in the Reich, trouble with their Government, all this was done without consulting them, in fact without their "knowledge or consent," as the foreword provided in the exhibition catalogue points out:

Speaking, however, at the opening, a few days later, of an officially sponsored show of paintings at the House of German Art in Munich, Herr Hitler denounced the London exhibition as having been arranged for political purposes by the enemies of National Socialism. There was no place for such modernist artists in Germany. The Führer further intimated that the previous year's show at the House of German Art had revealed how little his ideas had been understood by contemporary artists, and those who would not conform had been drastically excluded. "They may go to democratic countries," he added, "for we are not vindictive."

At this inauguration ceremony of the London exhibition, Sir Ronald Storrs delivered a short address in the course of which he said:

This is not merely a non-political exhibition. It is an anti-political exhibition. We believe that whatever our various views about the exhibits shown here, aesthetics and not politics should be the criterion for judging them.

Ironically enough there is nevertheless something in common underlying German art and German politics alike; namely, that the artists criticized by the National Socialists, defended by liberals abroad that "art is international," were, many of them, striving to attain an essentially German mode of expression, free from foreign influences and especially from that of Paris. In fact they were anticipating to some extent in their art ideals now being vociferously proclaimed by National Socialist politicians.

There is, however, a considerable difference of opinion between these artists and the National Socialists as to the best way in which Germany can achieve her own vision and means of self-expression.

There is a significant rejection of other-worldly ideals underlying the outlook of many National Socialist exponents, which in its strange blend of paganism and asceticism can perhaps best be described as "materialistic puritanism." A revealing example of this is provided in a recently published book called "The Cleansing of the Temple of Art," in which the "decadence" of modernist art is expounded by a National Socialist artist, Wolfgang Willrich, who was on the committee which arranged the original "decadent" art exhibition at Munich. He cites an exhibit of medieval sculpture, the "Pieta" at the Bonn Provincial Museum, depicting the agonized, thorn-crowned figure of Jesus with an element of distortion of physical externals, which is nevertheless far more poignant than any conventional, sentimental study.

The author denounces such specimens of religious art as symptomatic of the abnormality which must be rejected by those "who value healthy Germanic standards." From such "anti-normal art" it was "only a short step" he added "to the work of Barlach and Nolde." In mentioning these two expressionists, the former a great sculptor, the latter a fine painter, he is citing two outstanding examples of modern artists who are so essentially German in their dynamic expression of emotion that they admit no compromise with conventional sentiment in their work and utterly reject any Parisian precedent whatsoever.

Portrait of Madame Cézanne, by Paul Cézanne; in the Lewisohn Collection

Fine Writing in the Theater

By Harold Hobson

London

There was lately produced at the Garrick Theater an entertainment called "Trumpeter, Play." It was a well-meaning little drama, devoted to the cause of peace. It tried to be scrupulously fair—too fair, perhaps, for in the effort to say nothing uncharitable about anyone it came near to saying nothing at all.

But one or two things concerning it were notable. It brought back to the stage Mr. Leon M. Lion, who a few years ago was one of London's most prominent and indefatigable producers, but had recently slipped out of the limelight. Associated with Mr. Lion was Miss Cathleen Nesbitt, who, besides being one of the most distinguished and intense of English actresses, figures in Edward Marsh's memoir as of that shining company which went swimming, and talked poetry far into the night, and wrote enormous letters with Rupert Brooke at Cambridge in the last days before the war. In the cast, too, as happens much too rarely in the London theater nowadays, was Mr. Cecil Ramage.

* * *

Mr. Ramage is an actor of fine presence. He moves with grace. But his greatest attribute is his voice. It is not a voice that has the quality of excitement in it. Lewis Waller, opening out his lungs on that line of Henry V's, "Cry, God for Harry, England, and St. George," could stir the heart as with a trumpet, as a gramophone record will demonstrate even today. But Mr. Ramage's voice is of a different kind. It is very quiet, but very distinct. It flows on smoothly as a river. It is warm and rich and beautifully grave, with the peace of summer Sunday afternoons when the sun is shining.

"Trumpeter, Play" gave Mr. Ramage little scope. Few plays, nowadays, indeed, make provision for the exercise of a fine voice. The operatic age of acting, when one of the player's chief ambitions was to make beautiful noises emanate from his throat, is long since over.

* * *

In a sense this is almost inevitable. A good play must be all of a piece. Modern plays are realistic in convention, though Mr. Seán O'Casey, Mr. T. S. Eliot, and Mr. W. H. Auden have bravely tried to bring back poetry into the theater. And into a realistic play it is practically impossible to put the sort of writing that provides a musical voice with its true challenge. Bank clerks in bowler hats simply cannot, without ridiculous incongruity, be made to talk of "Hosts of dangers hot as blazing stars," or to announce,

They tell me 'tis my birthday:
and I'll keep it
With double pomp of sadness.

Only in dialect, perhaps, is the heightening of the tension in spoken prose permissible nowadays. One finds nothing out of harmony with the prevailing realism of Hardy's "Woodlanders" in Marty South's lament for the shepherd Giles Winterborne, "If ever I forget your name let me forget home and heaven! . . . But no, no, my love, I never can forget 'ee; for you was a good man, and did good things!" But, in the nature of practical requirements, most plays and novels cannot be in dialect.

* * *

It is not altogether to be regretted that this is so. For the possibility of increasing the emotionalism of writing brings peculiar dangers of its own. It tempts an author often enough to rely on impressiveness of style instead of on the force and power of his story. Anyone can see Dickens, at the passing of Paul Dombey, lashing himself and his readers into an ecstasy of sorrow that is far from being implicit in the tale itself.

On the other hand, the confrontation in Mr. J. B. Priestley's "Time and the Conways" of the wastrel husband and deserted wife after years of lost illusions is profoundly moving, even though the words they utter are banal in the extreme, simply because the author has organized his story to make its full effect independently of the fineness of its phrases.

The asceticism of style that is forced on modern dramatists need not therefore lessen the emotional impact of their work. Even more convincingly than in "Time and the Conways" Mr. Priestley has proved this in "I Have Been Here Before." But unhappily, dramatists of Mr. Priestley's caliber are rare in England; and the consequence is that the huge majority of plays presented in London could be seen even by a crocodile without apparent emotion.

Anschluss on the Vienna Stage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

In order to emphasize the union of Austria and Germany and bring about a closer understanding in the theatrical world, the Fifth Reich Theater Festival was held, not in Stuttgart, as originally planned, but in Vienna.

At the opening ceremony Dr. Joseph Göbbels, Minister for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda, announced the establishment of a national Theater Academy to train the rising generation of dramatic artists and singers. The forthcoming incorporation of Austrian actors and theatrical staffs in the Reich Chamber of Theater, he announced, would enable them to share in all benefits, such as the obligatory old age insurance, and holidays, up to one month, with pay.

The Anschluss has necessarily brought about drastic changes in the repertory of the theaters, in their staff and in the audiences and their reactions. The complete elimination of the Jews left a gap, not so much among the authors and actors as among the managers and particularly among the audiences. To fill the gap, tickets had often to be sold at lower prices or to be given away, the deficit being made up from public funds.

Most interesting has been the change in programs. They were immediately "purged" of many pieces with religious, patriotic or royalist tendencies. After March 12, plays by foreign authors began gradually to disappear, with the exception of classics like Shakespeare.

Outstanding plays that have outlived the revolution are "Everyman" and "Salzburg Great World Theater," by Hugo von Hofmannsthal, "The Constant Prince," by Pedro Calderon, and the "Landgravin of Thuringia," by Joseph Wenter.

The new repertory under German auspices is characterized by pieces with a nationalistic or military note such as "A German Never Lies," "Neithardt von Gneisenau," Heinrich von Kleist's "Price of Homburg" and so on. "A Nation Rises" and Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" were given in Vienna on April 20 in honor of Herr Hitler's birthday. The later performance, preceded by a panegyric prologue, in the Vienna Burgtheater, developed into a political celebration. The actions on the stage being openly identified with recent political events. Lines that could be interpreted as allusions to contemporary events were warmly applauded.

An outstanding first night, and illustrative of present tastes, was provided by "The Flag Is Waving," by Karl Schönherr, a Tyrolese author of historic dramas. This tragedy is rich in theatrical effects and had a strong emotional and national appeal.

The festival week in Vienna gave a good opportunity for comparing the German with the Austrian style of acting and producing. The reactions on the part of the respective audiences, which were half German, half Austrian, were also of interest. A highlight was "Hamlet" given by the Berlin Schauspielhaus, starring Gustav Gründgens as the Prince. This notable actor, at his best in one of his finest roles, was acclaimed by the whole house.

The chorus of applause which greeted each curtain had, however, in the ears of the Viennese, something of the suggestion of military drill. And while wholeheartedly admiring the technical virtuosity, zeal and discipline of teamwork on the part of the German guest actors, Austrians felt that there was a tendency towards overstressing and over-elaboration where they would have expected moderation and reserve. At times, too, passages suited to lively presentation gave an impression of stiffness and monotony.

A brilliant production of Goethe's "Götz von Berlichingen" by the Vienna Burgtheater ensemble, with Ewald Balser in the leading role, was, on the whole, warmly appreciated by the Germans, although certain details gave rise to criticism. Without exaggerating minor objections, or underrating the general willingness to attain a mutual understanding, one realized that it is a long way to the Tipperary of coordinated tastes and temperaments.

The path seemed smoother in the field of music. "Rosenkavalier" and "Lohengrin," performed by the Vienna and Berlin State Opera respectively, met with unanimous approval. Austria's classic operettas by Johann Strauss, "The Bat" and "Gipsy Baron," proved equally successful.

If Cézanne Only Knew . . .

By Dorothy Adlow

If Paul Cézanne had lived, he would have been amazed. The events which have piled up in recent art history would have upset the great modern French master. He was very shy. He would have cringed under the excess of adulation which is bestowed in our time upon a recognized master of painting. He loved solitude. He would have crept more securely into his shell to be protected against autograph seekers, the prying questions of biographers. He would have fussed and fumed over his failure to achieve utmost detachment, and to work in peace. He had a word for attachments; hooks (grappins), he called them, and he was always seeking to avoid those hooks.

Paul Cézanne may have desired solitude, but he did link himself in an abstract way with mankind through his work. He maintained he was "the primitive of a new art." Little did he appreciate that he was more than the initiator of a method. He was an encyclopedia, a reservoir of ideas and inspiration. How startled he would have been to see what artistic forces he had set into action; to learn that his good and poor qualities were absorbed, his weaknesses and amateurish features and crudities acknowledged along with his powerful traits. He would have bridled at discovering the extravagance to which they carried, how far they wandered from his purpose and how widely they served the needs of artists of other nationalities, of diverging temperaments and traditions.

* * *

As good as a recluse in his native Provence, he would never be made to believe that he had delivered the final blow to an overripe tradition, that in some way his influence had penetrated new modes in architecture, new tendencies in decorative art. Yes, he was the primitive of a new art, that he knew, but he could not foresee the spread of trends, nor would he have approved.

If Paul Cézanne had been able to read the abundant literature of which he has been the subject, he would have scoffed at his critics for being so complex in their effort to explain what to him was a simple style.

Cézanne was vehemently opposed to two contemporaries, Vincent Van Gogh and Paul Gauguin. They belonged to Cézanne's artistic family, but he would not acknowledge them as kin. The first descendants displeased the parent; they were too emotional in temperament, too decorative and flat in handling, too unlogical in plan. Think what Cézanne would have said about the next generation, and the next trends. What dismay would he have shown at the dense pigment of the Expressionists and their outlandish distortions, the rawness and violence and unctuousness of their color in their straining for emotional effect. Probably he would have poohpoohed their humanitarian ideas, advising them to take to the pen or podium, and to lay down the brush.

"You must see in nature the cylinder, the sphere, the cone, all put into perspective." What would Paul Cézanne have thought of the disciples who followed these words of advice. Think of the Cubists and abstract artists and the multitudes of followers. There is a chapter in modern art history which would make him gasp: "But mind you, that was not what I meant. This is so crude, so elementary, utterly unrealized! The color is inert. It is not modulated."

* * *

He might grant hesitatingly that Pablo Picasso had talent, and then qualify his approval. "But he remains in his studio too long; he does not give enough attention to the greatest of teachers, nature." As to the artists of extreme tendency, the Surrealists and Dadaists, he would probably have been unable to resist a desire to tear up and burn their pictures.

There is irony in the fact that the great French master avoided the world so that he was free to develop ideas which were to spread to all four corners. He was eccentric, an irritable egoist, but what he expressed has proved useful and acceptable to all temperaments amongst artists, from the calculating to the romantic.

If Cézanne only knew. His influence is absorbed in all continents today; even conservatives, reactionaries, traditionalists have unwittingly acquired ideas from him. His methods know no boundaries, transcend all censorship, and serve the purposes of esthetes, pedagogues and propagandists everywhere in the pictorial arts.

He would probably say, "There is stupidity and misunderstanding but they will learn: But please, leave me in solitude . . . Oh! the hooks."

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	800,000
Previous day	856,510
1938 volume to date	156,360,583
1937 volume to date	259,401,457

Market Leaders Up Fractions To 3 Points on Rally

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—The stock market stepped over on the rallying side today and pivotal issues chalked up gains of fractions to 3 or more points.

Dealings, while somewhat faster than yesterday's slowest session in more than six weeks, were at the rate of only about 800,000 shares.

Mild profit taking shaded best quotations near the final hour. The opening was slightly lower, but forward leanings were in evidence soon afterward.

Steels and motors led the comeback sortie, with rubbers, coppers, mail orders, rails, utilities and specialties favored.

Business news, on the whole, continued as a bolstering influence, and the fact liquidation dried up substantially in Monday's reaction led some traders to believe the market may have established a base for a possible resumption of the forward swing. There were others, though, who still had in mind the likelihood of a greater "correction" than has yet been witnessed.

Selected curb market issues were moderately higher. Among these were Pantepec Oil, Electric Bond & Share, Lake Shore Mines, and Aluminum Ltd.

Bond Prices Stronger

Bond market prices tended to strengthen in late trading today following forenoon irregularity, but there was not enough push to make the upward drive uniform.

At the start of the final hour gainers of fractions to a point or more included Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, and Texas Corp. 3½s.

Continuing backward were Allegheny stamped 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Great Northern 4½s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, and Nickel Plate 6s.

Losses of 1 to 3 points were general among both Japanese Government and private obligations coincident with fresh outbreaks between Japan and Russia. The rest of the foreign dollar list showed only small losses.

U. S. Governments ranged from 4/32 of a point up to 4/32 down with trading quiet.

Sterling Hits New Low for Year

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—Political unrest in Europe and Asia brought sharp repercussion today in the foreign exchange market. In London, there was heavy scrambling for gold by continental hoarders.

The British pound sterling and other leading European currencies fell to new lows for the year or longer in New York. Sterling went to $4.90½ in early trading, off 15/16 of a cent from yesterday.

The hoarding demand brought a rise in the gold price in the open London market, but the advance did not keep pace with sterling's decline. Consequently, when the figure was fixed at the equivalent of $34.77, an ounce, it was the first time in some weeks the London price made shipments to New York, where the government-maintained price is $35 an ounce, theoretically possible at a profit.

Exchange trades were watching the market closely for any evidence of arbitrage operations, should the London gold price remain at this point or become slightly lower.

Setbacks Wipe Out Early Wheat Gains

CHICAGO, Aug. 2 (AP)—Largely reflecting news of Russo-Japanese hostilities, wheat rose a cent a bushel here today, but later lost virtually all the gain.

Buying dwindled when prices advanced, and then setbacks of quotations ensued. Momentarily at one stage, all deliveries of wheat and corn, as well as December rye, sold at season new low-price records.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅜ off to ¼ up compared with yesterday's finish, Sept. 67-67⅛, Dec 68⅞-69, corn unchanged to ¼ higher, Sept. 55-55⅛, Dec. 512⅜-½, and oats ⅛-⅜ advanced.

Richfield Oil Signs 5-Year Contract With U. P. Road

NEW YORK (AP)—Richfield Oil Corporation has signed a five-year contract with the Union Pacific Railroad, effective Jan. 1, next, whereby the oil company will take up to 20,000 barrels of crude oil daily from the railroad's oil properties at Wilmington, Calif.

The contract, in addition, provides that Richfield will supply the entire fuel needs of the railroad in the Pacific Coast area during the five-year period.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Business was on a small scale as the stock market resumed trading today after the bank holiday. Price movements were narrow and irregular. Industrials closed with modest improvement. Trans-Atlantics dipped to about a parity with New York. Gilt-edged issues were steadier.

Paris: Bourse issues were heavy in late dealings today and losses were general throughout the list at the close. Government bonds and banking shares were irregular. The international group was the widest loser. Suez Canal dropped 275 points and Royal Dutch 69. Bank of France declined 125 points.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed with small losses in a quiet one-way market today. Final prices were ½ to ⅝d lower, largely as a result of Chicago's market action over the holiday. Cash demand from millers was unimproved.

Cotton finished 2 to 4 points lower under hedge selling and offerings from Japanese sources. Some speculative support appeared but recoveries were only partial.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	51½	51	51	— ½
119¼	119¼	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¼	119¼	119¼	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	1	41	41	41	Jul 29
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	24	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
21⅜	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Aug 1
24½	16⅝	Addressograph (1.40)	2	24¼	24¼	24½	
65¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	16	60⅜	59½	59½	—1¼
1⅜	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	14	11⅛	10⅝	11½	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Alleghany Corp	31	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—2¼
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	76	11¼	9¼	10	—2⅞
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	—2⅞
17⅞	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	12¼	12	12	—2⅛
21¾	11⅜	Allegheny Steel	4	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
10	4½	Allen Industries	1	9½	9½	9½	Jul 29
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	179½	176⅛	179½	+2½
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 27
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	1	13½	13½	13½	
12	4½	Allied Strs	24	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	63	63	63	Jul 30
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	14	51¼	49½	50¾	+ ¾
17¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	18	17¼	17¼	Aug 1
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 21
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	3	72	72	72	—2
83	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	2	80¼	80	80¼	+ ¼
23¼	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	9	20⅜	20	20⅜	— ¼
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (½e)	4	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
101	80¾	Am Can (4)	2	98½	98¼	98¼	+1⅜
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	4	167½	167½	167½	+ ½
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	11	28½	28	28½	+1
53	28	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	3	49½	49⅜	49⅜	Jul 30
22¾	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	14	21	20¼	20⅞	+ ½
104¼	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jul 19
115¾	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	Jul 28
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Aug 1
14¾	9	Am Coml Alco	7	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
16¾	8⅛	Am Crystal Sug	2	12¾	12½	12¾	— ¼
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	4	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
6¾	2	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 20
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	6	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jul 29
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	Aug 1
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	11	11	11	—1
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	5	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	26½	26½	26½	Jul 26
42½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	41⅜	41	41⅛	— ⅜
2¼	1⅛	Am Ice	2	2	2	2	Aug 1
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	18	18	18	Jul 30
8¾	4⅛	Am International	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	4	22¼	22	22	+ ½
74¼	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	71½	71½	71½	Jul 26
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdv (.60e)	9	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	Aug 1
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	3	35½	34½	34½	
112½	89½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	112⅛	112½	112½	Jul 30
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	12	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅛
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6pf (2¼k)	2	36	36	36	+ ½
37⅜	16½	Am P & L $5pf (1⅞k)	3	32½	32⅛	32½	+ ½
17	9	Am Rad & St S	54	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ½
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	22	20⅜	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ¼
20⅞	15¾	Am Safety Raz (1.60)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
15¾	7⅛	Am Seating	3	14	13½	14	+ ¼
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (1¾e)	29	50½	48¼	49¼	+ ¾
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	128¾	128¾	128¾	Jul 27
55½	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)		55½	55½	55½	
34¾	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	32	29	28¼	29	
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	9	9	9	
14	12	Am Stove	1	14	14	14	Jul 30
31	31½	Am Sugar Ref (1¼e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
118⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	112	112	112	Jul 29
20¼	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	19¼	18⅞	19	Jul 29
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	141¼	140½	141	+ ½
85⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	5	85⅛	84¾	85⅛	+ ⅜
88¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	9	88⅜	87½	88⅜	+ ⅛
142	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	141	141	141	Jul 30
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	5	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	28	11	10¾	10⅞	
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)		90	90	90	—1
7⅜	3⅛	Am Woolen	2	6½	6¼	6¼	Aug 1
43	23⅜	Am Wool pf	4	38½	38⅛	38⅛	+ ½
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	8	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	Jul 25
38	21	Anaconda	151	36⅝	34⅞	36¼	+1¼
50	29	Anacon W & C	2	48	47	47	Jul 27
19⅝	10¾	Anchor Hoe Gf (.30e)	17	20½	19⅜	20	+1
19	10	Andes Copper	2	17¼	17	17¼	— ½
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 25
30¾	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	1	29	29	29	
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	5	100	100	100	
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	18	6¾	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	55	55	55	Jul 29
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	5	44½	43¼	44	+ ¾
11	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	10	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅜
70½	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	70¼	67	70½	Jul 12
72½	58	Assd D Gds 2pf (5¾k)	3	72½	70	71	Jul 29
35	27	Associates Inv (3)	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	13	37	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	5	52	51	52	
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	4	23¼	23⅛	23½	+ ¾
8¼	3¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	12	12	12	Jul 29
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	7	24⅞	24¼	24¾	+ ½
107½	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Jul 30
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	9	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
45½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45⅛	45½	45⅛	Jul 30
58	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ¼
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	2	7	6¾	6¾	Aug 1
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
3¾	2	Aust Nichols	1	3	3	3	Jul 29
4¾	2½	Aviat'n Corp (.18½e)	8	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
		B					
11¾	5	Bald Loco ct	22	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	39	9⅞	8¾	9¼	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	7	11	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	5	35	34½	34½	Jul 27
23⅜	12⅜	Barber Asphalt	8	21	20½	21	+ ⅜
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	6	12	12	12	+ ⅛
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	28	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	1	16	16	16	Aug 1
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	4	18½	17¾	17¾	Jul 27
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	2	115½	115½	115½	Jul 18
9	5¾	Belding Hem (⅛e)	3	8½	8½	8½	Jul 29
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27e)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
21¾	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	86	21¾	20¾	21	+ ⅛
19	15½	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	8	18¾	18½	18¼	
50¼	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	2	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¼
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	51	59⅜	57½	58¾	+ ¾
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
99	57	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	97⅞	96⅞	96⅞	Aug 1
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	3	24½	24	24½	+1
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	5	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	6	17¾	17½	17½	
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	28	29¼	28	28½	+ ¾
30⅜	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¾
14¼	9	Bond Strs	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 29
19¾	15	Borden Co (1e)	10	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅜
33	16½	Borg-Warner	18	32	31	31¾	
4¾	3¼	Boston & Maine	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
25½	14	Bower Roll Bear	3	25⅛	25	25	
12⅝	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	12	11¾	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
34½	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	55	33⅞	32½	33⅜	+1⅛
38	20	Briggs & Strat (1¼e)	3	38	37¾	38	Jul 29
39½	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	39	39	39	Aug 1
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	6	9⅜	9⅛	9⅞	Aug 1
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	4	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	33¾	33½	33½	— ½
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	3	17¾	17½	17¾	
41	27⅜	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	34½	34½	34½	Jul 30
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	25	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	12	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
5½	1	Budd Wheel	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
23⅜	13⅛	Bullard Co	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2½e)	21	37¼	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
14½	6¾	Burlingt Mills (1)	50	15⅜	14⅛	15¼	+1¼
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	4	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ½
3½	1⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug 1
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22	22	22	
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	13	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅜
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	4	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	23	20¼	19½	19½	— ¾
50	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Aug 1
2½		Callahan Z-Lead	25	2½	2		— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	9	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
18½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	19	17⅞	16½	17¾	+1⅜
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	19	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
8⅛	6	Canadian Pacific	31	7	6⅞	7	
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	2	40¾	40½	40¾	Aug 1
8⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅜	Jul 27
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	5	17¾	17¼	17⅝	Jul 26
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	4	100	98¼	100	+2
58	29⅜	Caterpil Tract (1½e)	2	54	53	54	+ ⅜
106	100¼	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
22⅜		Celanese Corp	25	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅜
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	87	85⅝	87	Jul 20
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	2	22	22	22	—1
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	6	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	10	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
14	7	Cent RR NJ	1	14	14	14	Jul 28
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	3	6½	6⅜	6½	Aug 1
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	6½	6½	6½	Jul 26
49¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	13	47¼	45½	47¼	+1¼
10¼	4½	Certain-teed Prod	5	9¼	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	1	28	28	28	Ju 28
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	12	12	12	Jul 29
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¼e)	14	31¼	31	31¼	
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75⅝	75½	75½	Jul 11
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (1.85e)	1	39	39	39	—1¼
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	3	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	Aug 1
1¾	⅝	Chi & N West	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	5	5	5	Jul 29
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great West pf	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 29
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
	⅛	Chi M St P & P	5	⅞	⅝	⅝	Jul 29
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	4	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅝
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	36	36	36	—1
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	42	42	42	Aug 1
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Aug 1
13⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 29
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	4	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
10⅜	3¼	Childs Co	9	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
75½	35⅛	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	208	71⅞	69¼	71¼	+1¼

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel (.80e)	6	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
5	2	City Stores	3	4½	4¼	4½	— ⅛
51⅜	27	Clark Equip	1	34	34	34	Jul 29
37⅜	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1½e)	2	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	12	42⅜	41⅝	42⅜	+ ⅝
25⅜	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	12	23	22	23	+1
142	105½	Coca-Cola (2e)	6	143¼	141½	142¾	+ ¼
60	37½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	Jul 26
18⅜	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	1	12	12	12	
95½	79	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	95	95	95	Aug 1
37⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	38	35⅞	35	35¼	— ⅛
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	4	21⅛	20¾	21	+ ⅜
22¾	17	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	8	20⅜	20	20⅛	+1
9⅜	5⅛	Col Gas & El	7	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	
87	57	Col G & E pf A (6)	1	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝	+ ⅜
79	57	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Aug 1
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Aug 1
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2½)	1	33	33	33	Jul 30
98½	63¾	Colum Carbon (4)	3	91	91	91	Aug 1
49½	23	Comi Credit (4)	14	47⅞	46⅝	47	— ⅜
104	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	2	103	103	103	Jul 29
54⅜	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	20	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	
107	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Jul 29
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	14	12	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	70	1⅞	1¼	1¼	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	3	37½	37½	37½	— ½
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¼)	12	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ¼
8⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	16	9	8¼	9	+ ⅛
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	7	24½	24	24	— ⅛
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 13
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	8	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
10⅛	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
37½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	29	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ¼
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	3	1½	1½	1½	
4½	2	Consol Film pf (½k)	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8¾	4½	Consol Laundries	4	5¾	5½	5½	Aug 1
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	78	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	11	45¼	43⅝	45¼	+1
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	110⅛	110⅛	110½	Jul 29
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	15	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ¼
26	11¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	12	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅜
13¾	⅞	Cont Motors	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
25¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	16	35	34⅝	35	+ ¼
19½	10	Cont Steel	1	17	17	17	— ¼
69⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	2	68¼	68¼	68¼	—1⅜
167⅝	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Aug 1
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	2	4¼	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
36½	19	Crane Co	37	34	32¼	34	+1⅛
113	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜	+ ⅛
25	21⅜	Cream of Wh (1½e)	1	25	25	25	+ ⅛
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Radio	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Aug
39⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	12	34	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
37	29	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Jul 29
34¼	25½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jul 29
14⅞	7⅜	Cr'n Zellerbach (⅝e

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Home Loan Banks Pay Dividends At 1 to 2 P. C. Rate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's home loan banks are making money.

Preston Delano, Governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, announced that 10 of the 12 banks which declare semiannual dividends had sliced a $1,123,600 dividend melon for the period ended June 30.

Since the United States Treasury is the largest stockholder in the banks, approximately 77 per cent of the dividend will go into Uncle Sam's purse.

The remaining 23 per cent will be distributed among nearly 4,000 savings and loan associations which are members of the Home Loan Bank system.

Four of the banks—New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Des Moines—declared dividends at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. The Boston, Indianapolis, and Los Angeles banks paid on a basis of 1½ per cent; the Portland, Oregon, bank at the rate of 1¼ per cent, while those in Topeka, Kansas, and Little Rock, Ark., paid on the basis of 1 per cent.

The other two home loan banks, those in Pittsburgh and Winston-Salem, N. C., declare dividends annually and the next distribution of profits will be made Dec. 31.

Mr. Delano pointed out the percentage of stock held by member savings and loan associations is constantly rising in comparison with the Government investment.

Statistics showed that between Jan. 1, 1934, and July 1, 1938, capital stock in the banks held by members increased from $15,428,809 to $36,771,205.

The largest semi-annual dividend in dollars paid by any of the 10 banks on July 1 was $230,292, paid by the home loan bank of New York. The Cincinnati bank ranked second with a dividend of $196,132, while the Chicago bank paid the third highest, $183,318.

N. Y. Department Store Sales Drop Less Than Seasonal

NEW YORK (AP)—The August monthly review of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on credit and business conditions in its area reported a further increase during July in the seasonally adjusted index of department store sales, as shown by figures for the four weeks ended July 23.

In this period, sales declined less than usual from the June rate. However, July sales were still about 7 per cent below the coresponding period of 1937.

For the first six months of 1938, the monthly review showed, total sales of reporting department stores in the district were 7.8 per cent below the first half of 1937.

Stocks of merchandise on hand declined more than seasonally in June.

In June, total sales of the reporting department stores in the district were about 9½ per cent below June 1938 and apparel store sales were about 14 per cent lower, both smaller declines than in May.

C I T Earns $2.31 Share in 6 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Commercial Investment Trust, finance company, reported combined net earnings for six months ended June 30 of $7,886,166, equal after preferred dividends to $2.31 a share of common stock, compared with $11,370,490, or $3.43 a share, in the first half of 1937.

Henry Ittleson, president, told stockholders in the semi-annual report:

"In spite of the business recession, collections have been very satisfactory, past due accounts continue to be small and receivables are in excellent condition. Installments 30 days or more past due at June 30 were 37-100 of 1 per cent of the total of instalment receivables, compared with 21-100 of 1 per cent at June 30, 1937.

"Total assets in the consolidated statement amounted to $421,167,703 the greatest part consisting of the portfolio of installment receivables which at June 30 amounted to $292,049,446, consisting of 1,474,247 items, each representing a separate merchandise sales, the balances averaging $198 each."

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 Noon, Aug. 2

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	4.90⅝	4.91⅛	4.8397
Cables	4.90⅝	4.91⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0275⅝	.0276	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1691	.1695
Switz'd—franc	.2288	.2292	*
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4015	.4018	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5477	.5489	*
Sweden—krona	.2530	.2535	.4537
Norway—krone	.2468	.2471	.4537
Spain—peseta	*	*	.3967
Greece—drachma	.00901⅛	.00905⅛	.0220
Austria—schilling	*	*	.2382
Czech'via—koruna	.0345½	.0345½	.0351
Finland—finn'k	.0218	.0218	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0446⅞	.0446⅞	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
	South America		
Argentine—peso†	.2595	.2600	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2028
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375	.2062
Peru—sol	.2150	.2125	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4300	.4300	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2862	.2868	.8440
India—rupee	.3668	.3678	.6180
Java—Guin	.5491	.5504	.8806
Hong Kong—dol	.2075	.2081	*
Shanghai—dol	.1650	.1637½	*
Straits—dollar	.5731	.5750	.9813
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9931	.9969	1.6931

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ×Nominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on July 30: Receipts, $14,652,234.88, expenditures, $22,508,781.91; net balance, $2,116,011,179.99, including $1,523,420,052.34 working balance. Customs receipts for the month, $23,100,995.80. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $311,092,419.41; expenditures, $762,343,165.56, including $216,251,540.09 of emergency expenditures, excess of expenditures, $451,456,746.15. Gross debt, $37,181,391,650.74, an increase of $979,032.48 over the previous day. Gold assets, $12,017,366,067.21.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3⅜s '43-40 June	106.8	106.8	106.8
1 3⅛s '41	107.27	107.27	107.27
2 3⅜s '47-43	110.8	110.8	110.8
3 3⅛s '45-43	109.23	109.23	109.23
3 3⅛s '46-44	109.23	109.23	109.23
1 4s '4-44	114.12	114.12	114.12
3 2⅞s '47-45	106.16	106.15	106.15
2 3s '48-46	107.29	107.29	107.29
4 3⅛s '49-46	108.19	108.19	108.19
1 2½s '48	104.19	104.19	104.19
5 2½s '53-49	102.5	102.2	102.5
13 2⅜s '54-51	103.19	103.18	103.19
2 3s '55-51	106.19	106.19	106.19
35 2⅞s '60-55	104.4	104.1	104.4
1 2⅞s '59-56	103.	103.	103.
1 2⅜s '63-58	102.9	102.9	102.9
Federal Farm Mtg			
1 3s '49-44	106.8	106.8	106.8
Home Owners Loan			
1 2¾s '49-39	102.23	102.23	102.23
3 2¼s '44-42	104.	104.	104.
5 3s '52-44	106.8	106.8	106.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4s '47	97½	97½	97½
1 Alb & Sus 3½s'46	73	73	73
3 Alleghany 5s '44	72	72	72
18 Alleghany 5s '90 st	26½	25	26½
6 Allis Chalm 4s '52	111¾	111½	111½
2 AmIGChem 5½s'49	104	104	104
3 Am Int 5½s '49	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Am T&T 3¼s '66	103	102⅞	102⅞
7 Am T&T 3¼ s'61	103½	103⅜	103½
10 Anaconda Cop4½s'50	106¼	106	106
19 Ang-L Nitrs deb '67	37	37	37
5 Ann Arbor 4s '95	33½	33½	33½
5 Arm Del 4s '55	97	96⅝	97
6 AT&SF 4s '95	106¾	106⅞	106¾
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101¼	101¼	101¼
11 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	106	106	106
2 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	96¼	96¼	96¼
12 A C Line 1st 4s '52	87	86½	87
1 ACL clt 4s '52	64	64	64
1 A C Line 4½s '64	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
7 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	32½	32½	32½
12 B&O rfg 6s '95	27½	27	27½
26 B&O rfg 5s '95	26¼	25¾	26
5 B&O 5s '96FF	24¼	24	24¼
16 B&O 5s 2000 D	24	24	24
37 B&O cv 4½s '60	22½	21½	22¼
14 B&O 4s '48	41¼	40½	41¼
12 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	35¼	34⅞	35¼
2 B&O S W '50	32⅜	32¼	32¼
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	103	103	103
1 Bell TPa 5s '48B	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
1 Bell TPa 5s '60C	128¼	128¼	128¼
22 Beth Stl 3¾s '42	98⅜	98¼	98¼
8 Beth Stl 3½s '52	95¾	95½	95½
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	69	69	69
1 Bkly Un Gas 4s '47	99½	99½	99½
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107	107	107
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	73	73	73
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
14 Buf R&P 4½s '57	25½	24¼	25
1 Bur C F & No 5s '34 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Bush Ter 5s '55	47½	47½	47½
2 Can Sou 5s '62	89	89	89
5 Can Nat 5s 569 Jly	116½	116½	116½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	116	116	116
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Can Pac 5s '44	111	111	111
8 Can Pac 5s '54	99⅞	99½	99½
5 Can Pac 4½s'60	92¾	92¼	92¼
48 Can Pac 4s perp	80½	80¼	80¼
3 Carriers&Gen 5s '50	87	86½	86½
17 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	86½	85	85
6 Cen Ga Midland 5s '47	7	7	7
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	101¾	101	101¾
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	35½	35½	35½
1 Cen RRNJ 5s '87	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
9 C&O 3½s '96 D	94⅞	94½	94½
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	94½	94½	94½
42 CB&Q rfg 5s '71	93	93	93
2 Chi&Alton 3s '49	20⅛	20	20⅛
3 CB&Q gn 4s '58	96	96	96
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	96¼	96¼	96¼
10 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	14½	14½	14½
3 Chic Gt West 4s '59	20½	20	20½
2 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	10¼	10¼	10¼
17 CFMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
16 Chi & NW cv 4¼s '49	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	15¾	15¾	15¾
8 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	9½	9½	9½
6 CRI & P 4½s '60	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	63	63	63
7 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	105½	105½	105½
11 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	91	90½	90½
1 Chils Co 5s '43	76	76	76
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	106	106	106
2 CCC & St L gen 4s '93	76½	76½	76½
12 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	87½	87	87
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	81	81	81
2 Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	72½	72	72½
21 Columbia G 5s '52 May	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	94⅝	94½	94½
1 Col Rx Pr & L 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
6 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
30 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Com'l Cred 4½s '57	107½	107½	107½
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	104¾	104¾	104¾
87 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	106	105⅜	105⅞
2 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Con Edis 3½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Con Edis 3½s '58	107¼	107¼	107¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Con Oil 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Container 5s '43	97	97	97
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	27¼	27	27
2 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	108	108	108
23 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	53	51⅞	53
5 Del P&L 4½s '71	108½	108½	108½
51 D&RG West 5s '78	9	8⅝	9
2 Det Ed 4s '65	1111	1111	111
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	106	105¾	106
7 Erie rfg 5s '67	15¼	15	15¼
9 Erie rfg 5s '75	15½	15	15½
2 rie 1st 4s '96	45	44½	45
1 Erie & Jer 6s '55	44½	44½	44½
11 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	104	104	104
1 Fed L&T 1st 4s '42	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Fed Lt&T 5s '42	97½	97½	97½
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103¾	103¼	103¼
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	101	101	101
9 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	106⅜	106	106
8 Gen Pub S 5½s'39	100	99⅞	99⅞
7 Goodrich 4¼s '56	98¼	98¼	98¼
10 Goodrich 6s '45	97	96⅞	97
8 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103¾	103⅜	103½
3 Goth Silk Ho 5s'46	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
10 Gt Nor 5s'73	90⅞	90	90
2 Gt Nor 4½s'76D	80	80	80
8 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	80½	80	80
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	100½	100½	100½
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	94	94	94
2 Gt Nor 4s '46H	86	86	86
6 Gulf M&N 5s '50	73	72	73
4 Gulf St Util 4s '66	106	103	105¾
2 Gulf St Util 4½s'46	104½	104½	104½
3 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	74½	74¼	74¼
2 Hous OilTex 5½s'40	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	27¼	27¼	27¼
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	58	57	57
5 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	21	20⅜	20½
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	45	45	45
42 Ill Cen 4¾Qs '66	43	40½	43
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	46	45½	46
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	44	44	44
3 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	107¾	107¾	107¾
16 Interb R Tr 7s'32	50½	50½	50½
10 Interb R Tr 6s'32	32¼	31½	32¼
19 Interb Rtr rfg 5s'66	64½	63½	63½
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	63	63	63
4 Interdake Iron 5s'47	85¼	85	85
1 Int Gt Nor 5s'56B	16	16	16
15 Int Hydro El 6s'44	74½	73¾	74½
3 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	49⅞	49½	49⅞
3 Int Paper 5s'55	89	89	89
3 Int Paper 5s'47	96½	96¼	96¼
31 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	99¾	99¾	99¾
26 Int T&T 4½s'52	73¼	71¾	72¼
27 Int T&T 5s '55	74¾	74¼	74¼
1 JamesF&Cle 4s '59	58	58	58
8 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	96	96	96
29 Kans G&E 4½s'80	104¾	104½	104½
3 Koppers Co 4s '51	103½	103½	103½
2 Koppers Pitts 4s '45	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	80¼	80¼	80¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
3 L S & M S 3½s '97	89	89	89
17 Lautaro Nit inc '75	34	33¾	34
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '44	99¾	98½	99⅞
4 Leh Val H Term5s'54	45½	45½	45½
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	33	33	33
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	29	28	29
23 Leh Val 4s 2003	27½	25⅝	27½
1 Leh Val Term 5s '41	51½	51½	51½
1 Ligget&M 5s '51	124½	124½	124½
9 Liquid Carb 4s '47	112½	112	112½
2 Loews 3½s '45	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	83¾	83	83
1 Long Isl 4s '49 st	82	82	82
3 Long Isl unif 4s '49	84½	84½	84½
6 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	82¾	82¼	82¾
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	91½	91	91
27 L&N cv 4s '49	100¾	100½	100½
10 L&N AtlKx&Cin4s'55	102½	102½	102½
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	72	72	72
25 Manhat Ry 4s '90	34½	33⅛	34½
3 Market St Ry 7s '40	80	80	80
2 McCrory Strs 5s '51	105½	105½	105½
1 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¼	104	104
3 Met Ed 4½s '68	109	109	109
2 MilEIRy&L 5s '65	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	47⅞	46⅝	47⅞
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	21	21	21
20 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20¼	19⅝	20¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19½	19½	19½
15 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6½	6⅛	6½
32 Mob & Oh 5s '38	25¼	24¼	25
22 Mob & Oh 4½s '77	23	22½	23
2 Mob & O 4s '38	75½	75½	75½
10 MonWPwPub4½s'60	107	106¾	107
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Nash2Cha&StL 4s '78	65	65	65
5 Nassau El 4s '51	34¼	33⅞	34¼
15 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	103½	103¼	103½
9 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	106⅞	106¼	106⅞
1 N YAirBrMar 4½s'57 asd	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
3 Natl Steel 4s '65	108	108	108
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	65	65	65
1 NY&Q'nsE&P3½s'65	104½	104½	104½
12 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	100¼	99¾	99¾
9 N YC rfg 5s 2013	66	65	66
24 NYC 4½s 2013 A	62	60½	62
12 NYC cn 4s '98	67⅜	67⅛	67⅛
8 NYC 3½s '52	69¼	69¼	69½
4 NYC HR 4½s 2013	61⅞	61¾	61⅞
16 NYC&HR 3½s&4 '97	82	82½	83
13 NY Ch & StL 4s '38	57	55½	56
3 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	48¼	47½	48¼
54 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	42½	42	42½
4 NY Edis 3¼s '66	106½	106½	106½
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18½	18½	18½
1 NYNH&H 3½s '54	14	14	14
2 NY Steam 4s '47	106¼	106⅛	106¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 NY Steam 5s '56	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
2 NY Tel 4½s '39	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
10 NY Tel 3¼s '67	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	93⅝	93¼	93⅝
11 Nor Am Co 5s '61	105¼	105	105
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11 Nor Pac 6s 2047	73¼	73	73¼
12 Nor Pac 4s '97	83⅞	83⅜	83⅝
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	103½	103½	103½
12 Ohio Ed 4s '67	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
14 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103⅝	103⅜	103½
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
2 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '45	115½	115½	115½
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Otis Steel 4½s '52	78	78	78
9 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	103⅞	103¾	103¾
10 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	107¾	107½	107½
3 Pac T&T 3¼s'66B	105½	105½	105½
1 Pen Co 4s '63	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
1 Penn-Dix 6s '41A	92½	92⅛	92½
2 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	97⅛	97	97⅛
29 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	101⅜	101½	101½
3 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104½	104⅛	104⅛
5 Pen RR gn 4½s '60	116	116	116
73 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	97½	97½	97½
11 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	84½	84⅛	84⅛
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	94½	94½	94½
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	87¾	87	87
2 Pen RR 3¼s '52	81⅞	81⅝	81⅝
1 Peoria&PekUn 5½s'74	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	113¾	113¾	113¾
111 Phila Elec 4s '67	110¾	110¼	110¼
11 Un Pac 3½s'71	94½	94¼	94½
5 Un Pac 3½s'70	93½	93½	93½
9 Unit Drug 5s '53	80¼	80	80
10 US Steel 3¼s '48	102¾	102⅝	102¾
7 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	90¼	90	90
5 Utah P&L 5s '44	93¾	93¼	93¼
2 Util P&L 5s '57	52¼	52⅛	52⅛
5 VerCPac4½s asd '34	1¼	1¼	1¼
4 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Wabash 1st 5s'39	51	50	50
2 Wabash 5s '76 B	11	11	11
1 Walker H 4½s'48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Walwrth 4s '55	69	69	69
6 Warner Bros 6s '39	77	77	77
5 Wash Wat P 5s '39	103½	103½	103½
17 Westch Lt 3½s '67	102½	102½	102½
1 West Pen P 4s '61 H	106½	106½	106½
2 West Shor 4s 2361	62	62	62
1 Westn Md 4s '52	86¼	86	86
1 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	19¾	19¾	19¾
2 Western Un 5s '51	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
6 Western Un 5s '60	75⅞	75¼	75⅞
2 Western Un 4½s '50	72¼	72	72½
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '68A	92½	92½	92½
1 Wilson & Co 4s '55	100½	100½	100½
10 Wilson & Co 3¾s '47	94¾	94¾	94¾
6 Youngst S&T 4s '61	101½	101½	101½

Foreign Bonds

3 Agr M Bk 6s '47	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
2 Agr M Bk 6s '48	24¾	24¾	24¾
3 Antioquia 7s '45A	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
5 Antioquia 7s '45B	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
25 GerCov 6½s'65	24¾	24¾	24½
2 Good Hope 7s'45	32½	32	32
4 Gt Con ElJap7s'44	64	63	63
1 GtConElPJap6½s'50	52½	52½	52½
3 Haiti 6s '52	82	82	82
4 Hungary 4½s'37 ext	42	42	42
9 Italy 7s 1951	78½	78	78
14 Japan 6½s '54	69½	69	69
20 Japan 5½s '65	50	50	50
1 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	11	11	11
2 N Sou Wales 5s '57	101½	101	101½
5 Norway 4½s '56	105½	105½	105½
6 Norway 4½s '65	103⅜	103½	103⅜
2 Norway 4s '63	103	102¾	103
11 Orient Dev 6s '53	47½	46¾	46¾
17 Orient Dev 5½s '58	43	43	43
6 Par-Ori RR 5½s '68	92¾	92¾	93
16 Peru 1st 6s '60	10¼	10	10¼
5 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	10	10	10
1 Prussia 6s '52	20½	20½	20½
1 Rhine-Main 7s '50	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	30	30	30
2 Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	28½	28¼	28½
11 Serbs Sts Sl 7s '62	27¾	27½	27¾
3 Sydney 5½s '55	102¾	102¾	102¾
17 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	48	44	44
1 UruSIWk6½s'51A	38¾	38¾	38¾
5 Uruguay 3¾s'45-'79	43½	43½	43½
24 Yokohama 6s '61	46	46	46

Bond Sales (in dollars): Total today, 3,094,000; previous day, 3,820,125; week ago, 7,114,150; year ago, 5,781,250; two years ago, 8,658,000. Jan. 1 to date, 1,053,291,805; year ago, 1,871,901,250; two years ago, 2,094,120,000.

Canadian Financing Up Sharply in July; Totals $80,570,024

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of July, Canadian Government, provincial and municipal financing exceeded the total for that month in any of the past five years, amounting to $80,570,024, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

This total compares with $76,726,375 in July, 1937, and $56,662,152 in 1936, and, as in every month this year since January, was placed in the Canadian market. Of the July financing this year, $57,336,500 was for refunding purposes and $23,233,524 was for new money.

Except for two Dominion of Canada Treasury Bill issues, one for $30,000,000 and the other for $25,000,000, the largest July issue in the provincial and municipal fields was $12,500,000 of 3 per cent bonds due in 1948 issued by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The cities of Montreal and Quebec also sold important issues in July.

For the first seven months of 1938, Canadian Government, provincial and municipal financing reached a total of $675,367,582, $552,519,945 having been issued for refunding purposes and $122,847,637 to obtain new money. The only issue to be sold outside of Canada in the first seven months of this year was an issue of £10,000,000 for Dominion Government account placed in the London market in January.

The month of July this year witnessed some important financing by Canadian corporations, the principal issues, chiefly for refunding purposes, being $12,500,000 by the McColl Frontenac Oil Co., Ltd., and $5,000,000 by the Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Company. Total corporate financing for the seven months ended July 31 amounted to $52,610,500, of which $31,540,600 was for refunding and $21,069,900 for new money. It is interesting to note that of this total, the $11,880,000 sold by the railroad industry was all issued to obtain new money.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Beri City El 6½s'51	28	28	28
2 Beri City El 6s '55	27½	27½	27½
1 Brazil 8s '41	16	16	16
6 Brazil 6½s'26-'57	14¾	14⅝	14⅜
12 Brazil 6½s'27-'57	14¾	14¼	14¼
5 Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	14¼	14¼	14¼
7 Brisbane 5s '58	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Budapest 6s '62	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
5 Buen A 4½s 4s 3s '77	60	59½	59½
1 Canada 5s '52	112¼	112¼	112¼
4 Canada 4s '60	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Canada 3s '67	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
2 Canada 2¾s'45	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Canada 2¼s'44	102	102	102
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'61	17	17	17
1 Chile 7s '42	19	19	19
1 Chile 6s '60	19	19	19

Commerce and Finance

Wholesale Buying in Chicago Merchandise Mart Up 31 P. C.

Business and Industry

Texas Utility Is Denied Exemption From Holding Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has denied an application of the Houston Natural Gas Corporation for exemption from the Utility Holding Company Act.

Commission attachés said this was the first time such an exemption application had been denied, although several have been filed.

The commission ruled that claims of the gas corporation that it was essentially an intra-state business were unjustified by the nature of its operations. It held them to be interstate in character because the company was organized in Delaware whereas its four subsidiaries operate in Texas.

These subsidiaries were given as the Houston Natural Gas Company, Texas Natural Gas Utilities, Gulf Cities Natural Gas Company and Tex-Mex Natural Gas Company, all natural gas retailing agencies.

"A holding company which is organized in the same state as its operating subsidiaries," the commission said, "presents holding company problems largely within the confines of a single state and is therefore the concern of, and can be effectively controlled by, that state. But the likelihood of effective state control does not exist where the holding company is organized in a state other than that in which its subsidiaries are organized."

The company also claimed exemption on the ground that it employed none of the practices the Holding Company Act was designed to prevent, that its system was an integrated public utility system, and that, since it was not engaged in interstate commerce, if the act did apply to it the act was to that extent unconstitutional.

All these claims were overruled by the commission.

Commenting on the constitutionality argument the commission said that "if freedom from the regulatory provisions of the act is to be had on the ground that the act is unconstitutional, applicant must prevail upon some court in an appropriate proceeding to conclude that an interstate business of the character which it conducts is beyond the power of the United States Government to regulate."

Midland Bank Makes Record in Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Midland Bank, biggest of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, is shown by its latest half-yearly Statement of Accounts, to have made a new record.

This is in the total of its deposits which as of June 30, 1938, at £498,561,524 are shown to be at the highest level recorded at the end of a half year by a joint stock bank either in England or in any other country.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 17
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Steel Rate Rises To New High Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

An increase in steel operations for the current week to 39.8 per cent of capacity, compared with 37 per cent last week has been scheduled, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This is a gain of 2.8 points, or 7.6 per cent of capacity, the report shows.

The schedule a month ago was 22.4 per cent and in the corresponding period a year ago 85.5 per cent of capacity.

Commodity 'Tipsters' Sharply Assailed In Wallace Stricture

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Wallace urged commodity exchanges to wage war on market "tipsters."

Mr. Wallace's recommendations were read at a conference of exchange representatives and officials of the Commodity Exchange Administration.

The Agriculture Secretary asked that the exchanges take vigorous action to discourage brokerage houses from accepting business of certain types of commodity counselors.

The conference studied the value of a publicity campaign to acquaint the public with "types of traders who do not hesitate to misrepresent the probability of profiting from commodity trading."

In a statement read by Assistant Secretary Harry L. Brown, Mr. Wallace said, "Of the 4,488 accounts controlled by persons other than the owner, approximately 600 are managed by so-called commodity counselors, or tipsters."

Officials said commodity counselors had brought into the futures market persons of limited financial means who are unable to assume large risks and ordinarily do not speculate in commodities. Such dealers, they said, handled the trading of others on the basis of sharing in any profits but not in any losses that might be sustained by a client.

All of the 16 counselors who controlled 10 or more accounts each during the first eight months of 1937 were shown to have lost money for a considerable percentage of their clients.

No Progress Made In Parley on Rail Wage Cut Proposed

CHICAGO, Aug. 2 (AP)—Railroad management sought today to speed up its negotiations with union leaders or call a Federal mediator.

As the conferences over the railroads' proposed 15 per cent wage cut entered the third week, H. A. Enochs, chairman of the Carriers Joint Committee, announced the parties had made no progress.

He urged the second step provided by law in railroad labor disputes—Federal mediation.

A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, replied: "We are not purposely delaying these negotiations, but we desire to settle this matter by negotiation rather than by mediation or by a Presidential fact-finding commission.

"If the negotiatons fail, then it is time for the other steps, but we want to present our evidence in the negotiations."

Mr. Enochs said brotherhood officials were "seemingly unwilling to recognize that the railroads are in dire need" and that the carriers were "going to insist on cutting wages 15 per cent."

"The men whom I represent," countered Mr. Whitney, "will not allow you to take money obtained by slashing their wages and give it to the bondholders."

New England Power Earnings

New England Power Association and subsidiaries in a consolidated report show net earnings of $2,071,988 for the first six months of 1938, a decrease of $1,112,798 from the same period last year.

SEC to Examine Alleghany Corp. On Fraud Search

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission announced it has "reasonable grounds to believe" the much-investigated Alleghany Corporation made "false and misleading" financial statements. The SEC added that a formal inquiry would be undertaken Aug. 11.

The commission wants to find out, officials said, why the big railroad holding company, once the top corporation in the Van Sweringen empire, has understated certain losses and overstated an annual profit in recent years.

Specifically, the SEC declared that the corporation's "net loss for the years ended Dec. 31, 1934, 1935 and 1936 is understated, and the net profit for the year ended Dec. 31, 1937, is overstated by approximately $275,000 in each year because of the failure to follow a periodic amortization plan in writing off bond discount and expenses."

May Delist Securities

The financial statements were filed with the commission in annual reports made in connection with registration of the company's $200,000,000 worth of securities traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

Smith W. Brookhart, SEC counsel in charge of the investigation, said the ultimate and indirect result of the inquiry might be a second investigation to see whether the securities should be "delisted." The immediate result of the inquiry, it was indicated, will be merely the development of information.

The Alleghany Corporation figured largely in the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee investigation of the vast control of railroads which the late O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen of Cleveland exercised a few years ago.

The company's last annual statement, filed Dec. 31, 1937, showed that Robert Young, Allan Kirby and the George and Frances Ball Foundation owned 43.65 per cent of the voting stock.

In the years to be covered by the investigation the management changed at various times, according to the SEC reports. In 1934 both O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen were members of the board. Only O. P. Van Sweringen was shown to be a member in the following year's statement. Both were out in 1936.

Shows Surplus Instead of Loss

The commission contended that in the period covered the corporation charged to "capital surplus" $5,000,000 in bond discount (the difference between the corporation's price and the market price of bonds) and expenses which probably should have been charged to "profit and loss or earned surplus."

The company was also accused of charging to "capital surplus" during the years 1931 to 1937 $23,000,000 of net losses on the sale of investments which should have been charged to "profit and loss or earned surplus."

Grouping these two counts together the commission made a second major accusation, saying:

"A loss in the amount of $29,612,125.15, realized pursuant to a contract between Alleghany Corporation and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, dated February 1, 1932 and amended February 1, 1936, covering the sale of certain securities by Alleghany Corporation to Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company was not taken up into the accounts for the years 1932 to 1937 inclusive."

Summing up, the commission said that as a result of this bookkeeping, the "balance sheets as at December 31, 1934, 1935 and 1936 show an earned surplus in the amount of approximately $2,000,000, and as at December 31, 1937, an earned surplus in the amount of approximately $12,000,000, instead of a deficit in the earned surplus account as at December 31, 1934, 1935, and 1936 of approximately $55,000,000 and as at December 31 1937 of approximately $45,000,000."

Business Failures Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended July 28 rose to 219 from 206 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago they totaled 158.

Market Interest in SEC Probe Of Investment Trusts Listless

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The second installment of the Securities and Exchange Commission's investment trust study, like the first a week earlier, burst on a startled Wall Street with the impact of a feather-pillow. The blow was so softened, by the surplus verbiage that nobody but a few investment trust officials has yet been able to get through the reports awake.

SEC reports are like that. They tell all so thoughly and conscientiously that none but the intensely social-minded and the keenly self-interested can find the meat of the matter. Besides, the important part of this report, that is, the tips on new legislation, will be in the other two sections yet to come. The whole report is only a year and a half overdue and Congress isn't in session, so there is no hurry.

Trust Stir Subsiding

Anyway, investment trusts aren't news now except for occasional exposes of tag-end scandals left over from the halcyon days. The management trusts like Lehman Corporation and Tri-Continental aren't selling any shares. The fixed trust excitement expired several years ago in this country and a couple of years later in England. The open-end trust people have been selling their shares but there's no stir among investors any longer.

The amorphous giant-blooming "trusts" like Atlas and Equity which ate up other "investment trusts" for years have cleared up the wreckage of 1932 and things are quiet. The SEC has completed its calling of big names to the carpet. Everything has settled down.

One of the SEC's chief concerns is the control over business corporations allegedly in the hands of the so-called trusts. This tropismatic official worry attaches itself to anything the Commission looks at, even the life insurance companies which only buy senior liens and don't even interfere in railroad 77 bankruptcies as much as some lawyers here say they should.

A good example of investment trust mixing in private business cropped up recently when Earl Baillie, head of Seligman's Tri-Continental Corporation, took sides in the Kirby-and-Young, Bradley-and-Murphy, Guaranty Trust quarrel over the Van Sweringen empire. Some people here say that was the right thing to do, others that Tri-Continental's stockholders' votes shouldn't have been drawn in.

Full Publicity Likely

Among the things the SEC will certainly recommend is full publicity for investment trusts. This would show who runs them, whether the bankers use them to unload sour deals, where the brokerage goes, what underwriting if any the "trust" does and whether it gains or loses on it, what the book value of its stock is in the case of a management trust and what the loading charges are in the open-end, concertina, or "Massachusetts-type" trusts.

Most of the abuses which the SEC will expose have already been cleared up either by bankruptcy or housecleaning, and nobody here expects any early revival in the activity which brought them in 1928 and 1929. In fact the very prices at which management investment trust shares are now selling indicates skepticism.

Practically all issues are now selling below book — or liquidating-value, having never recovered since the early 1930's. In the late 1920's they were selling well above book-value, indicating a large value attached to management. After the crash they dropped below and have stayed there. Practically the only ones now selling above book-value are investment trust common stocks with such a high "leverage" (proportion of debentures and preferred stock) that the common, even though "under water" (without value in liquidation) has a certain speculative value similar to that of a purchase warrant.

May Limit Leverage

In this connection, probably the SEC will suggest to Congress that leverage hereafter be limited. Perhaps it may suggest one third debentures, one third preferred, and one third common, as a maximum leverage, or perhaps only one half the capitalization ahead of the common. It doesn't make much difference because further such issues are unlikely in the next few years.

The discount now placed in the market on investment trust management is in some cases unjustified. Lehman Corporation, for example, was brought out at $104 in September, 1929, and is now selling at the equivalent of $96 for the old stock, while the Dow-Jones' index of industrial shares has dropped during the same period from around 380 to 140. Of course, this is not entirely due to Lehman shrewdness, as the corporation was formed too late to buy before the 1929 crash. But at least the corporation did "better than the market." Still, the stock sells below book-value. Most "trusts" didn't do as well as the market. The point is a sensitive one down here.

The open-end people have had an equally mixed performance. A house here has published a comparison of performance for the leaders with the last six months' market (Jan. 1 to June 30, 1938). The Standard Statistics 90-stock index rose 9.68 per cent and the New York Times 50-stock index 10¼ per cent. Only six open-end trusts are listed as having done as well—National Investors, Nation-Wide Voting, Bullock Fund, Fundamental Investors, Broad Street, and Dividend Shares. Dealers will readily guess the house putting out this list.

Tax Inequity Apparent

Expectation here is that Congress will clear up the tax inequity between the two types of trust (management and open-end) next year. The Revenue Act of 1936 (undivided profits tax) hit the management trusts hard, taxing them like any corporation for retained earnings, but exempting the open-end people almost by definition, just as the law now exempts co-mingled trust funds. This makes triple taxation, the first tax being paid by the corporation on its net, the second by the trust on its net, and the third by the final shareholder on his personal income. This Spring Congress started to spare the management trust, but the amendment was killed in conference. Outcome seems to hang on the SEC. The Commission has agreed there is discrimination, but has not decided to recommend either that both be taxed or neither.

Recent revelations of "selling down the river" are mostly small pictures, overlooked in the previous abuse-finding. Common stocks of weak-kneed investment trusts, without liquidating value but possessing control, were bought at fancy prices by shysters on borrowed money; then paid off the loan with sales from the trust's portfolio and had the remainder to play with. Folks here say the law already provides sufficient recourse against such practices, but the SEC of course will think differently.

The importance of investment trusts is seen in better perspective by comparison with other investing institutions which also handle the public's funds. "Investment trust" assets now hardly exceed $4,000,000,000. The life insurance companies have $26,000,000,000 of "admitted assets" and the mutual savings banks about $10,000,000,000. Nobody knows how large are the aggregate funds handled by the trust companies.

Wholesale Buyers Activity Exhibits Belief in Uptrend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When usually conservative buyers for retail stores throughout the country come to Chicago and stock up with goods in such volume as to send sales records shooting way up over those of six months ago, even conservative observers here are forced to admit that there is at least a well-founded expectation of a definite upturn in business.

In their numbers, the amounts of their purchases, and their eagerness to get immediate delivery, buyers here during July for wholesale showings of home furnishings at the Merchandise Mart, revealed something of what is going on in the retail field.

Unusual activity at the mart has already been reported. A final analysis shows sales more than 31 per cent ahead of those at the January market, and even better than in July, 1937, when the nation was feeling the first real recovery from the slump.

The enthusiastic buying showed that the stocks in the stores back home were depleted, but also that the store owners are expecting that people are going to start buying again as soon as they fill up the shelves.

The enthusiasm at the mart was restrained only by a feeling expressed by one large buyer who cautioned against "going haywire" on prices as was the case a few years ago. This realization among retailers that they can't suddenly boost prices the moment the public starts to buy, should, experts here feel, serve in the end to benefit all concerned.

Buyers registering here for the shows of furniture, floor coverings, curtains and draperies, lamps, and housewares, were from 46 states, the District of Columbia, Canada, China, the Philippines, Hungary, Australia, New Zealand, and the Bahamas.

Some in this field hold that much of the expansion in wholesale buying was due to the ingenuity of manufacturers in their styling, making competition keen. This same reaction among store buyers is bound, it is claimed, to be reflected among retail buyers back home, and provide an added stimulus to purchasing.

That the increased confidence is not localized was evidenced by the fact that sales were widespread throughout the country. It is also held significant that small buyers, those from corner stores in smaller towns and neighborhoods, who haven't been here for several years, shows, it is said, that the need for goods and the expectation of increased buying, has seeped out into those areas where business has been stagnant.

News Notes—Central America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Canning in Mexico—A project to establish a national enterprise to engage in co-operative canning of Mexican products is being studied by the Mexican Government. It is estimated that the erection of the plant and equipment required for the enterprise of the desired size would cost from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 pesos.

Palace in Panama—Plans are now being made in Panama for the President of that Republic to lay the cornerstone for the new Legislative Palace on Sept. 1, 1938, which is the date the National Congress convenes. Although the cost of the building has not yet been announced, local observers are of the opinion that it would represent a substantial investment.

Panama Gold—A group of Americans announce the formation of a $250,000 mining company in Panama. The new company will engage in placer gold mining on the Tuesa River in the Province of Darien. The concern negotiated for a concession previously held by another mining company. About $50,000 worth of machinery has been imported and is being installed. Operations are expected to begin immediately.

Panama Cattle—In order to encourage the development of the dairy industry in Panama, the Government decided to import several head of milch cows and sell them to farmers at cost. A member of the Panamaian Department of Agriculture recently visited Jamaica, and a special type of dairy herd that thrives in Jamaica will now be tried out in Panama. It is understood that the cattle are cross bred and it is believed that they will be suitable where the soil and climatic conditions are somewhat similar to Jamaica.

Guatemala Business—A further normal seasonal decline occurred in practically all lines of business in Guatemala during June. Following the trend of sales in preceding months of the current year, business was below the level for June, 1937. Stocks in the hands of importers were still excessive in many staple lines and import buying during the month was limited to current requirements. Retail sales recorded a sharp decrease in June largely as a result of seasonal rains. Coffee prices showed a little change during the month and shipments moved more slowly than usual. Banana exports for the first five months of 1938 amounted to 4,198,759 stems, compared with 3,899,887 stems in the like period of 1937.

Guatemalan Chicle—Although chicle operations in the Peten region of Guatemala were concluded for the 1937-38 season some time ago, stocks are still being moved from the interior to Puerto Barrios for export. Shipments of chicle from Peten to Puerto Barrios during the first four months of the current year totaled 692,622 pounds, recording a marked increase over the 645,470 pounds shipped from this region during the like period a year ago. Contracts are now being made for the 1938-39 chicle crop, and it is expected that a substantial increase in production will be recorded.

Cuba's Foreign Trade—Cuban imports increased from about $30,790,000 in the first quartetr of 1937 to $33,466,000 during the first quarter of the current year. Imports from the United States increased from about $20,918,000 to $23,461,000. Exports from Cuba decreased from about $53,318,000 in the first quarter of 1937 to $43,389,000 in the first quarter of this year. Exports to the United States in the first quarter of the current year were valued at $34,408,000, compared with $47,811,000 in the first quarter of last year.

Cuban Auto Imports—Imports of passenger cars into Cuba during May (latest figures) numbered 178 units, all of which were manufactured in the United States, compared with 220 units imported during the preceding month, and 431 units during May, 1937. Truck imports during May amounting to 112 units compared with the 152 units imported during the preceding month and the 383 units imported during May a year ago.

G. M. Declares 25c Dividend on Common

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of General Motors Corp. declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, duplicating payments in the previous two quarters.

At the same time the usual preferred dividend of $1.25 a share was ordered.

Last week the company reported earnings for the quarter to June 30 equivalent to 52 cents a common share, compared with $1.48 a share in the same quarter last year.

The common dividend is payable Sept. 12 to holders of record Aug 11 and the preferred Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 10.

Telephone Stations Gain

NEW YORK (AP) — Telephone operating subsidiaries of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. in nine foreign countries reported a total gain of 34,816 telephones in the first half of 1938, or around 4,400 more than for the like period last year.

Ford Motor Co. to Close Two Weeks to Aug. 15

DETROIT (AP)—The Ford Motor Company announced that automobile assemblies in all domestic plants will be suspended this week-end for two weeks.

During the fortnight inventory will be taken and production will resume Aug. 15 on 1938 models.

Knitting Mills, Closed Since November, Open

MACON, Ga. (AP)—The Southland Knitting Mills, closed since last November, resumed full operations Thursday, putting more than 150 men and women back to work.

The reopening is under a reorganization allowed in an order signed by Superior Judge W. A. McClellan permitting the company to reduce its common stock to $50,000.

More Regulation of Business In Offing, Belief of Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Widely varying views regarding the nature and desirability of the increasing governmental regulation of business, agriculture, and labor were expressed by business and labor leaders and professors speaking to 165 Pacific Coast business and industrial executives attending the second annual Stanford Business Conference held under the auspices of the Stanford Graduate School of Business here recently.

American business must accept increasing governmental regulation of industry and should demand "a trained civil service to replace the present spoils system," declared Prof. William B. Munro, member of the Executive Council, California Institute of Technology, speaking on "Business Initiative and Governmental Regulation" at a dinner meeting of the conference.

Asserting that England has gone farther in the last six years in developing an efficient service for regulating business than America has in 20 years, Dr. Munro added that English government and business are working as partners.

Dr. Munro warned his listeners not to assert that governmental regulation of industry cannot be successful in this country.

John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council and outstanding Pacific Coast A. F. of L. leader, voiced the opposition of organized labor to the incorporation of unions as required in an initiative measure to be presented to California voters this November.

"Business is not required to incorporate, why should unions be?" he asked.

Incorporation of unions, Mr. Shelley asserted, would curtail the right of workers to organize for collective bargaining, facilitate strike-breaking, open workers to harassment by employers, make possible legislative action to "tax unions out of existence" and prevent unions from financially supporting labor candidates for labor issues in elections.

Roger D. Lapham, Chairman of the Board, American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, speaking on the "The Outlook for American Shipping" predicted government ownership and control of all modes of national transportation and added:

"The future of American shipping can only be a guess, and the present picture at least is a gloomy one."

"We have seen the purchase of the Panama-Pacific Fleet for $11,000,000, its book value," he told the conference. "We are probably going to see the Dollar Line controlled by the government, not only through direct stock ownership but also through government loans."

The farmer's financial welfare seems to depend more on how he votes than on how he farms," Dr. Joseph S. Davis, Director of the Stanford Food Research Institute, said.

Uttering a warning to Federal policy, he continued:

"Stability in farm production, prices and income on levels that everyone agrees are just right is utterly beyond hope of attainment. The weather, technological changes, and policies of other nations as well as non-agriculture policies of our own, conspire to prevent such an attainment."

"Furthermore, 'parity prices' and 'parity income' for farmers as now defined by law are excessive and efforts to attain them will lead not to stable readjustment, but to fresh maladjustments."

World Carryover American Cotton At All-Time High

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—The 1937-38 world carryover of American cotton, including linters, was placed at the all-time high of 13,803,000 bales in the annual report of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. The carryover last year was 6,108,000 bales.

Various private agencies have estimated the carryover of foreign growths at about 10,000,000 bales which, combined with the American carryover, gives the world a total carryover of approximately 23,000,000 bales, the largest in history.

Henry Plauche, Secretary of the Exchange, said that of this vast amount the U. S. Government is holding under its loan programs a total of 6,796,780 bales. Cotton futures prices, now between 8½ and 9 cents a pound, are only about 30 points above the Government loan figure.

Mr. Plauche estimated consumption of American cotton, including linters, at 12,162,000 bales compared with 14,326,000 bales last year. Exports were placed at 5,953,872 bales compared with 5,776,000 bales.

Week's Lumber Output Shows Fair Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—Five hundred thirteen of the country's lumber mills reported a production of 201,324,000 board feet during the week ended July 23, the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported.

The same mills, the association said, shipped 207,993,000 feet, and wrote orders for 256,635,000 feet.

The previous week, 543 mills reported a production of 198,499,000 feet, shipments of 197,908,000 feet, and orders for 274,657,000 feet.

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CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping. Religious boxes. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg 8-47, Mass

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LATEST Christmas Card Idea. Show 21-card, $1 Emboss-O Assortment with sender's signature in raised gold. Profit 50c. Other lovely assortment; name-imprinted cards, 50 for $1; bring extra profits. Get samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 827 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

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SORTERGRAF (office appliance) needs a few more office trained men not too young, as agency managers. Dignified, interesting, stable work. Selling prices to $1500. Sales often exceed $5000. Many users have bought $15,000 or more. Installations save cost one to six times first year. Commission basis, yet most of our men have been with us three to eight years. No high pressure selling. Investigate at leisure. SORTERGRAF, 4044 W. Jefferson, Detroit.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show your friends, I will send you actual sample amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. J-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

COUNTRY BOARD

CRYSTAL LAKE LODGE, ENFIELD, N. H. REST, RECREATION; REASONABLE. FOR PAMPHLET ADDRESS THE ABOVE, OR KENNETH HARRISON, 1337 BROOKLYN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE PINES, HOLLIS, N. H. Home cooking. Prices $10, $12, $14 per week. A. M. MUZZEY. Tel. 104-12

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FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS. Cold Storage. Repair. Remodel. Ready-to-wear. 345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SALESWOMAN, middle aged Protestant, experienced dress shop; steady position, salary and commission; unfurnished living quarters. Endicott 2-1883, N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 133 Washington St., Boston.

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HOTEL NEW BEDFORD. First Ave. and Kingsley St., Asbury Park, N. J. Home Cooking. Modern. Private Baths.

SHAWMONT. 17 Ocean Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J. Modern, clean, cool; directly on beach; superior accommodations at modest rates; private baths; inspection and inquiry invited. I. A. SHAW.

ROOMS TO LET

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BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave. The Ikley—Cool, spacious rooms nearly opposite The Mother Church; nearby garage. MISS SLACK, Com. 9162.

BOSTON, 108 Gainsboro—Light, attractive, airy rooms; near The Mother Church; free parking. MRS. H. B. CARNEY, COM. 7877.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, permanent or transient; walking distance The Mother Church. COM. 9322.

BOSTON, 304 Commonwealth Ave.—Desirable rooms in refined atmosphere for discriminating guests. Phone COM. 8441.

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MATTAPOISETT, MASS.—"Pleasant View," Route 6 between New Bedford and Wareham. A beautiful home for tourists in one acre of lawns and flowers. The tourist home you cannot fail to enjoy. Mrs. J. G. Duneath. Tel. 1.

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WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4400. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

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LITTLE USED GARMENTS of quality for the family. FRIENDLY SERVICE, 282 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn.

European Local Classified

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SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 21 Saunders Street.

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EDINBURGH—Board residence; comfortable rooms; central; highly recommended; moderate terms. HEPBURN, 21 Scotland St.; tel. 27649.

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MOUNTFORD'S. The Cooked Meat Shop. 13 Bucknall New Rd., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

HAIRDRESSERS

MAY HOLMES. Hairdressing Salon and Beauty Parlour. Above Holmes' Bazaar, 23 Strand Street, Douglas. Tel. 118.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SOUTHPORT—BAIN & FAUNT, Auctioneers, Valuers and Estate Agents, 20 Hoghton Street, Southport. District Agents Derbyshire Building Society. Tel. 3739.

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FORRES, MORAYSHIRE. Rescot Guest House—Every comfort, hot and cold. Vi spring mattresses, secluded garden, garage; beautiful wood and river scenery; terms moderate. MISS FORSYTH.

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Actually overlooking Channel. Has an early Victorian serenity with the conveniences of modern fittings. Tel. 158.

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Close to churches.
Direct access to quiet gardens. All bedrooms have central heating, hot and cold water and telephones. Cuisine specially recommended. The best service. Individual needs carefully studied. Lifts all floors. Resident proprietors. Terms from 3½ gns. TEL. KEN. 3623.

LONDON. AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL. Most Modern Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best. THE GRANTLEIGH. Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2. Quite new Christian Science chn. ch. Phone Bayswater 1r 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath 1r 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay. 3616. Tariff from Resident Proprietor. Cable: Grantleigh, Paris, London. Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor. Quiet assured Day and Night.

LONDON. • Hotel Bristol •
170-2 Cromwell Rd., Kensington, S. W. 5. Easy to reach — delightful to stay at. French cuisine and every provision for your comfort. Tariff on application. WES. 1171. From 5 gns. weekly: room, breakfast, bath 7/6.

LONDON. PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church).—Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London. Inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

LONDON. SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL
First class — exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff-Brochure No. 2 from HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director, Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8. Tele. Western 2885/6.

London, W. 1.
Hotel Forty
18-42 INVERNESS TERRACE, HYDE PARK
Quiet, close to park, tubes and buses. All modern comforts. Central heating. Hot and cold water and phone in all rooms. Lift. Inclusive terms: from 2½ gns. single, 7 gns. double. Under personal supervision of Mrs. F. E. Miller. Phone BAY. 1401.

London—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken. S. W. 5. Fro. 2½. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. Water. Well-appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

LONDON. Westminster—Private hotel, quiet, partial board 2-3 gns. weekly; bed, breakfast, bath from 6/6; hot and cold water. MISS BAKER, 11 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1. Victoria 1306. Bus 24 passes.

WHEN
in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND (Continued)

Tel. Liv. 1262, London.
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road.
Central Heating. Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms. Brochure on request.

Newcastle-on-Tyne. Regent Hotel
59 Osborne Rd.
Good Board Residence. Every Comfort. Tel. Tyne 906

Scarborough. Hotel MONTROSA
South Cliff
Lovely sea views; one min. Spa. Bathing Pool; running water in bedrooms. Terms from 13/6 to Sept. 15th. Tel. 994.

SCARBOROUGH. 5 ALBION ROAD, SOUTH CLIFF
Boarding establishment. Comfortable, quiet, good cooking. H. and C. in bedrooms. Close Spa, Sea. Garage near. Terms from 9/6. HODGSON. Tl. 1564.

SCARBOROUGH
NORLANDS PRIVATE HOTEL
WEYDALE AVENUE
Up to Date. Reasonable Prices.
TEL. 1144

SCARBOROUGH. WEYDALE HOTEL
The most modern hotel on North Side, with beautiful, happy atmosphere. Excellent chef, pleasant, willing service. Everything to make your stay enjoyable. Send for brochure to H. Silson, quoting The Christian Science Monitor. Terms from 10/6. Tel. 2482.

SHANKLIN—Sherwood Private Hotel, Hope Rd.; direct sea views with no obstructions, ½ minute bathing beach; excellent cooking; every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Revill. Phone 2189.

SOUTHPORT. Clifton Hotel. Promenade; A.A.; R.A.C.; Lift; Orchestra; Dancing; Tennis; Golf; Bathing; Garage; Telephone 4141; Telegrams Marine.

SOUTHPORT. Talbot Private Hotel. Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms, near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA—"Regent" Board Residence, conveniently situated near to sea and gardens; H. and C. running water in bedrooms. Mrs. Ellison. Clifton Drive North. Tel. 373.

SUSSEX, Horeham Manor, Horam, makes a good centre from which to see Sussex. It is a small Private Hotel having excellent "Home" cooking and quiet, restful surroundings. Extensive and beautiful grounds. Suites of rooms, available for permanent residence. Telephone Horeham Road 76.

TORQUAY. HOMELAND, CROWNHILL PARK
Quiet homely guest house. 2-2½ gns.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, St. Ermins Hotel—Every modern comfort, excellent cuisine, beautiful old world garden; tennis; garage: from 10/6 daily, 3 gns. weekly. 'Phone 1123.

WIMBLEDON, London. "CLEVELANDS," Church Rd., WIM. 2436—Beautifully situated own grounds, overlooking golf course and ALL ENGLAND tennis courts; full board from £3.3.0. Headquarters Wimbledon School of Golf.

WORTHING—Aller House Private Hotel; central position; all modern comforts; near Christian Science church; terms from 2½ guineas. Phone 1749.

WORTHING—"Mora," Soomaree, ½ Shelley Rd.—Delightful garden; near sea; 2 lounges, sun lounge; hot and cold in bedrooms; Slumberland beds; excellent chef.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH—Guests; attractive home, West End; central; day or week; full or partial board; recommended; moderate terms. Phone 27975. Miss Turcan, 47 Manor Place (3).

EDINBURGH. MARWICK HOTEL, Inverleith Terrace; hot and cold and cars; hot and cold water; central heating; quiet; moderate. Tel. 248411.

EDINBURGH—Brooklands Private Hotel, 9 and 10 Abercromby Pl., overlooking Queen St. Gardens; quiet, restful, 3 minutes stations, garage; modern throughout; excellent cuisine. Phone 25823.

GLASGOW. Fitzroy Hotel, 1 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall St.—1 minute Christian Science church; hot and cold water and electric fires in all bedrooms; every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Tel. Douglas 332. Telegrams Fitzotel.

Glasgow-PARKGROVE HOTEL
11F Park Terrace, Glasgow C. 3
Near Christian Science Church
Telephone Douglas 3306. Garage.

FRANCE—Paris

PARIS. "VILLA MAGUELONNE," 85 rue de la Pompe—Family pension; every comfort; refined quarter; from Frs. 50.- daily inclusive.

PARIS—PENSION VERDIN
102 avenue Victor-Hugo. Best quarter of Paris; very comfort; very moderate terms.

FRANCE—Paris Vicinity

PARIS VICINITY.—"Le Manoir," Vélizy (S. & O.), 30 minutes from Paris (Invalides Station). Every modern comfort; park; tennis; forest; Frs. 60.- daily, including bath and tea.

PARIS VICINITY.—"LES BALYSIS," 11 rue Ernest Renan, BELLEVUE (S. & O.), comforts; central heating; garden; 15 minutes from Paris; from Frs. 50.- inclusive. Tel. Observatoire 11-64.

SWITZERLAND

BEATENBERG
KURHAUS BEATENBERG
above the Lake of Thun. Highly recommended Family Hotel. Unique position. Daily rates from Fr. 9.-. Tel. 4907. A. Cruler.

BRISSAGO, bei Locarno — Pension RIVABELLA; shady park in front of lake; private beach; sunny, quiet, comfortable; running water in all rooms; incl. terms, Fr. 8.- to Fr. 11.-.

SEEHOF. HILTERFINGEN. Lake of Thoune. Modern Temperance Hotel. Inclusive terms from Fr. 8.- to Fr. 11.- Weekend.

MELIDE, near Lugano. Pension Bernerhof. Frau Duetwiler-Gmuer. Tel. 37.412. Quiet house; good cooking; inclusive terms from Fr. 6.50.

WEGGIS. Lake of Lucerne. Hotel-Pension FROHBURG. Best Situation. — Swimming. Terms: Fr. 8.- to 9.50.

England

ACCRINGTON

Only an
ELECTRIC Washer
Can Take All the Toil Out of Wash-Day
Let Us Give You a Demonstration With One of the Famous
H. M. V. Electric Washers
Terms from 2/6d. weekly
J. L. HAWORTH & CO.
STEINWAY HOUSE. TEL. 2282

Bailey's DRAPERS LTD.
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
DARLINGTON'S
19 Abbey Street. Tel. 3001

BLACKBURN

SEVEN-ONE-O-ONE
"Call us, over the coals"
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENTS
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Sicut St., Blackburn

BLACKPOOL

LADIES' WEAR of Dictinction
NEWTON & FLETCHER
2 Queen St., Blackpool. Tel. 2500

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

BLACKPOOL (Continued)

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET, BLACKPOOL. PHONE 3114

BOLTON

JOSEPH TAYLOR
Complete House Furnisher
Carpet Warehouseman
33-35 Corporation St. and Market Hall. Tel. 776
Furniture Exchanged or Renovated

BRADFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 903, 12 to 2 daily except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen lines)

SERVICE and SATISFACTION every time at
J. F. RHODES & SONS LTD.
PROVISION EXPERTS
and really HIGH-CLASS GROCERS
54 Kirkgate, Bradford. Telephone 2786-7
Branches Also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Rd. (Toller Lane). 311 Leerams Lane, Bradford. 45 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds. 61 Boar Lane, LEEDS.

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
61 MARKET STREET (Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE (2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES LTD.
14 RAWSON PLACE. Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill St. Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

H. R. JACKSON
Cor. of Bridge St. and Tyrrel St., also at 78 Westgate

CHINA and GLASS SPECIALISTS
Tel. 7459

BURY

Richard Arnott LTD.
Ladies' Tailor., Outfitters and Furriers
HOLIDAY WEAR
3 Silver Street and 16-18 Crompton Street. Bury 597

DARLINGTON

CLEVELAND CAR CO. LTD.
The largest and best equipped GARAGE in the North.
GRANGE ROAD DARLINGTON
EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST

DERBY

Barlow & Taylor & Co. Ltd.
HIGH CLASS DRAPERS
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Unequalled for Household Linens
Agents for Ladies' "Norvic" Shoes
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
MARKET PLACE, DERBY
TELEPHONE 4295-6

HARROGATE

PARKER'S GIFT SHOP
High Class Leather and Fancy Goods
12, CAMBRIDGE CRESCENT (Near G. P. O.)
TEL. 4535

HENRY SERGEANT'S
Guinea Skirt
Tailor-made to measure in our own workrooms
"Everything for Ladies' Wear"
15, James Street. Tel. 3151

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park. Tel. 4390

W. H. SLATER & SON LTD.
HOUSE FURNISHERS, UPHOLSTERERS, CABINET MAKERS
(SUNDOUR UNFADABLE FABRICS)
20, 21, 22, WEST PARK, HARROGATE.
TEL. NO 2294. DAY & NIGHT

ENGLAND

HARROGATE (Continued)

Dowling's
freshly made
CHOCOLATES
Continental Confections and Homemade Toffees
31, Montpellier Parade. Tel. 3337

HUDDERSFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Huddersfield 671, daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For
Clothes That Radiate Cleanliness
TRY
THE NEWTOWN LAUNDRY
HONLEY
Phone your orders: Honley 74
A Post Card will ensure a call.

HULL

S. C. BASTOW LTD.
8 Silver Street and 92/94 Jameson Street, Hull
Agents for
"MAENSON"
Sports Jackets and Flannels

ILKLEY

BEANLANDS
of Brook Street
The Premier Grocers of Ilkley for 68 years.
Phone 1077/1078

KENDAL

WATSON BROS.
Agents for Lotus and Delta Shoes

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
61 Highgate, Kendal. Westmorland. Tel. 348

LEEDS

ELECTRIC

appliances for homes and churches. Magnificent choice. Registered contractors and engineers.
Bailey's
tel. 22323
29 TRINITY ST. LEEDS 1

GROOCOCK & SON
High Class Grocers
31 Otley Rd., Headingley
See Our Large and Varied Stock of Good Things to Eat
'PHONE 51341

FUR
Ann
RENOVATIONS, REMODELLING, DYEING, CLEANING, etc.
Specialists in all classes of fur work. Customers' own designs particularly catered for.
18 King Charles St., Leeds, 1. (below Dinelands and opposite Schofields)

WHEN IN LEEDS DINE AT—
COLLINSON'S CAFES & RESTAURANTS
23 King Edward Street
47 Albion Street
25 Wellington Street

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
L. Poljee
FLORIST AND FRUITERER
61, Albion Street. Tel. 21764. Leeds, 1

For GOOD MEAT
PHONE
MIDGLEYS FAMILY BUTCHERS
Established Nearly 30 Years
211 Stainbeck Road
846 Scott Hall Road } Tel. 42958
32 Rider Road
76 Main St., Burley in Wharfedale. Tel. 43

LIVERPOOL

SLOAN LTD.
Agents for
RODEX COATS
Large Selection in All Sizes
Prices from 4½ gns.
Inexpensive Dept. for Gowns, Suits, Furs and Millinery
44/50 BOLD STREET

T. & S. BACON LTD
HALLES DES MODES
Model Salon
Gowns, Suits, Ensembles, Wraps
From Eleven Guineas
Est. 1825
BOLD ST., LIVERPOOL

PURCHASE ALL Your Food Supplies at
COOPERS
The Modern Food Store
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1931
34-36 Bold Street. Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for: Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL (Continued)

CLAY & ABRAHAM Ltd.
57 Bold Street. 18 Lord Street. 23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes and all Toilet Specialities
Safety and Electric Razors
Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

THE
Imperial Dry Cleaners and Launderers
Phone 128, St. Annes-On-Sea
PROPRIETRESS JANET OSBALDESTON
"Finest Dry Cleaners in England"
Goods returned in three days or sooner if desired. Return postage paid. Madam's Motor Vans collect and deliver daily.
AMERICAN VISITORS PLEASE NOTE

S. DENNISON
Practical
TAILOR and COSTUMIER
FURRIER, RENOVATOR
26 St. Annes Road East
ST. ANNES-ON-SEA
Latest Patterns and Styles

"THE SHEET CO."
Proprietor: H. Chatterton
BLANKETS, SHEETS, ETC.
Specialists in Curtain Making
Wood Street, St. Annes-on-Sea. Tel. 1088

MANCHESTER

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016, 9 to 12 daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
•
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable New and Second-hand
Carbons and Ribbons
Duplicators and Inks
All Stationery Supplies
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
24 BROWN ST., MANCHESTER

J. BROOKFIELD, LTD.
Costumier
COATS MILLINERY GOWNS FURS, etc.
Albany Chambers
28 St. Ann's Square, Manchester
Telephone Blackfriars 4509

FRANK LEWIS LTD
"Recommend Wolseley for the discriminating motorist. Come to us for prompt attention and expert service."
MARKET ST. GARAGE, STRETFORD.
'Phone: Longford 2090.

MANSFIELD

MAGADALE DAIRY
Redcliffe Rd.
From Our Own Farm
PURE SAFE MILK
RICH THICK CREAM
NEW LAID EGGS
Delivered at Your Door. Tel. 1010

MIDDLESBROUGH

DICKSON & BENSON LIMITED
THE ARCADE STORE
MIDDLESBROUGH
Cleveland's Complete Family Store
TEL. 2855

T. Whatley & Son Ltd.
DECORATORS
Also Pictures, Pottery, Handicrafts and Framing
Extensive Showrooms
288-290-309-311-313 LINTHORPE ROAD

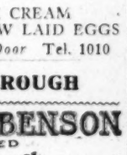
NOTTINGHAM

Bon Marche
Wolsey, Vedonis, Lena Lastik, Twilfit Corsets, Maids Caps, Aprons, Etc.
3, THE POULTRY

WAT SIMMONS
BODEN STREET
Revolving SHUTTERS for All Purposes
Phone 75475

Whetton's Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
18 MARKET STREET. PHONE 45450

For
BEST HOUSE COAL
A. CHETWIN
18 Castleton Street. Phone 84705

Kent & Cooper, Ltd.
PIANOS
MUSIC
RADIO and RECORDS
Tuning and Repairs
22 Market Street and 20 Leeming St., Mansfield


ENGLAND

ROCHDALE

H. WARD
Meat Purveyor
385 Manchester Road, Sudden
TEL. 5938 CASTLETON
Orders promptly attended to

W. H. BEST LTD.,
Painters and Decorators
12, Cheetham St.
Tel. 2390. Rochdale

For Ladies' Wear
Budge & Aubrey
89 and 91 Drake Street
Rochdale, Tel. 2296

SCARBOROUGH

ROYAL GARAGE
St. Nicholas Cliff
Phone 1359
Guaranteed Used Cars
Drivurself Hire-Service

Field's
"QUALITY CAKES"
Scarborough. Tel. 778

C. O. RYMER
CONTRACTING PAINTER and DECORATOR
26 Belle Vue Street, FILEY
Phone Filey 48

A. W. Sinclair & Sons
Limited
BUILDERS
COMMERCIAL STREET
Tel. 447. Estimates Free

Leather Novelties
Postcard, Books, China
Library
ALBERT HOLLOWAY
82, Newborough Street
175, Ramshill Road
Spa Bookstall, Scarborough

THE GARDEN SHOP
for
Fresh Cut Flowers
Seeds—Plants—Sundries
R. V. ROGER
St. Nicholas Street
Scarborough
'Phone 1387. Catalogues free.

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers. Hours: Daily, Telephone 31232. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES
T. B. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. SHEFFIELD

THE "WHOLE FAMILY" SHOPPING CENTRE
COLES of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON LTD.
141, Norfolk Street, Sheffield 1
Phones: 23184, 23185, 23186 and 23128

Costello
COATS, GOWNS, FURS
36 FARGATE

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD.
PHONE 22898
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

We Sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods and the service we render she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER. TEL. 70874

Walshs
for Quality
JOHN WALSH, Ltd.
HIGH ST., SHEFFIELD

SOUTHPORT

Telephone 4308. Established 1823
121-123, LORD STREET

CARNELL BROS.
Family Grocers, Bread Bakers, Provision Merchants. Choice Selection of Summer Drinks. We stock Lushus Table Jellies. Lushus Cremes.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

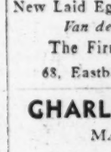
ENGLAND

SOUTHPORT (Continued)

WM. MARSHALL & SON
Painters and Decorators
29, POPLAR STREET. SOUTHPORT. Tel. 4734

HARRISONS
The Popular Butcher
AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES
SELECTED SCOTCH and WELSH MEATS
7 Coronation Walk and Market Hall, Southport
17 Burscough St., Ormskirk
Old Town Lane, Freshfield
40A St. Johns Rd., Waterloo
97 County Rd. and 263 Kensington Rd., Liverpool

BRIGGS AND GRIMSHAW Ltd
6 and 8 Wright St. SOUTHPORT
Telephone 2690
Printers and Stationers

HAROLD BARTON M.P.S.

High Cla. Perfumery
Powders, Creams, Shaving-Brushes, Razors, etc. We stock SCHICK SHAVER. Cameras and Cinematographs.
163, LORD STREET

W. A. Rimmer & Bros. Ltd.
24, London Street, Southport
Everything in Hairdressing for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
Permanent Waving Specialists
Agent for the Schick Dry Shaver
Tel. 4136, 4137
Branch 2, Church St., Ormskirk.

Get All Your Holiday Requirements at
BOOTHROYDS
Limited
WHEN SHOPPING always "LUNCH AT MARSHALL'S"
SOUTHPORT'S MOST DELIGHTFUL FASHION HOUSE
Marshall & Snelgrove
LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishings
BEN PURSER'S & SONS Ltd.
143-149 LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

Fishmonger and Poulterer
T. WATKINSON
New Laid Eggs from Our Own Farm
Van delivery to all parts
The Firm Noted for Quality
68, Eastbank Street, Southport

CHARLES MARSHALL
MARKET HALL
Fruiterer and Greengrocer
Distinguished for Quality
TELEPHONE 3789

STOCKPORT

Chatterton's DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE Stockport

STOKE-ON-TRENT
NEWCASTLE-under-LYME
HUGHES & HARBER
LIMITED
Printers, Publishers, Manufacturing Stationers
The Royal Press, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent
Specialists in high-class catalogue and colour work. Designs and drawings prepared. Lecture posters and printing a Speciality.
TELEPHONE 3231 LONGTON

WAKEFIELD

ANTIQUES
Choice Collection
FITTED CARPETS
SOFT FURNISHINGS
Dewhirst, Wakefield
Tel. 2829. Estab. 1772

WALLASEY

S. PANTER BRICK
Liscard Road, Wallasey
Norvic and Mascot Footwear
"K" Shoe Agency
SHOE REPAIRS. TELEPHONE 4250

WHITLEY BAY

W. B. MILNE
Plumbing and Heating
•
Gleneagles, Marine Gardens.
WHITLEY BAY. Phone 553

YORK

Well-Built Houses For Sale
Plans and Estimates Free
Repairs
FRANK B. BRISBY
Builder
Corner House, Moorgate, Acomb Rd., York
TEL. 78228

H. B. DALE
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
Large new stock of Flannel trousers, Golf suits, hats, ties, shirts, Sports Coats, Slipovers, Sweaters, Pullovers, Macks, Raincoats.
31 Parliament Street, York. Phone 3868
Boys' and Girls' Department
41 Stonegate. Phone 4334

arden Ethel Jones
Sole Agent for THE ARDEN KNITWEAR TAILORED CARDIGAN SUITS
MILLINERY KNITWEAR GOWNS
20 Blake Street, York. Tel. 4263

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

YORK (Continued)

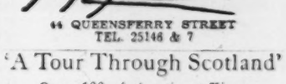
THE TEA SHOP
(13 Lendal)
Queen Anne House and Garden

LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Homemade Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc.
Tel. 4025

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Succulent Souvenirs from 'The Land o' Cakes'
SCOTT-LYON'S
Famous 'Exhibition' Currant Loaf
1/2 per lb. or in rounds 3/-, 4/-, 5/-, 6/-, 7/6, 10/- each. Delicious Scots Shortbread 2/-, 2/6, 4/-, 5/- per tin.
RICH FRUIT CAKES
FINEST MERINGUES
FERRY ROAD BAKERY
101 Shandwick Pl., 72 Newington Rd. and other branches throughout the City

BACON, CHEESE AND BUTTERMEN

44 QUEENSFERRY STREET
TEL. 25146 & 7

'A Tour Through Scotland'
Over 100 of the finest Views
In Tartan Covers Price 1/6d
In Stiff Tartan Boards Price 2/-
Bound in Tartan Silk Price 3/6d
Geo. Stewart & Co., Ltd.
92 George Street, EDINBURGH

GLASGOW

Loose Covers
Frilled and Welted for Three-Piece Suite in good quality Cretonne or Shadow Tissue, with Jaspe, Blue, Green and Beige Grounds. Floral and Modern Effects.
£4. 19. 6
Price includes cutting within five miles
A. GARDNER & SON LTD.
36, JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

A Bumblebee's Party

A Story for Children

Minty Mouse rolled over in the grass and sat up very straight. "Melly," she said to her brother, "shall we go see our old nest at the corner of the barn? I think it would be fun."

Melly Mouse scratched his ear thoughtfully. "It's just an old nest," he said.

"But it's where we used to live," Minty answered, "and we haven't anything else to do."

"All right," Melly Mouse said, "but what you want to look at an old empty nest for is beyond me."

They started off across the meadow, Minty in the lead. "Smell the red clover, Melly," she said.

"I do," Melly Mouse answered. "Hurry up."

A little breathless from running they came to the big barn, that corner of it where the nest used to be. "It should be about here," Minty said. "Yes, yes, here it is, Melly."

They stopped short, their ears up straight, their whiskers twitching. They stared. There was the old nest, no mistaking it, but what—

"By my tail," squeaked Melly Mouse, "what has happened to it?" He blinked his eyes, he looked again, then he blinked them faster, and all the while Minty Mouse was doing the same. But what good to either one of them was all that blinking and staring? The nest had a strange look still.

"Let's go a little closer," Melly Mouse said.

They went three steps and stopped. "Someone is living in it," Minty Mouse squeaked. "Someone strange. Why, he's made our old nest all over. He's put a floor in it and a round roof on top."

"The roof's made of honey and wax," Melly whispered.

Minty's nose was twitching fast. "Who can it be?" she asked. "Shall we knock and find out?"

"Give three raps," Melly squeaked, "and expect anything."

"You give them," Minty said, "but not too loud."

"Right-o," Melly answered, and doubling up his wee paw he rapped—one, two, three!

"Bzzzz," came from the nest, but no one appeared at the door.

"Perhaps we should go in," Minty Mouse whispered. Then again, "Bzzzzzzz!"

Melly Mouse sat down in the grass. "You knock this time—louder!" Minty Mouse crept forward and doubling her wee paw knocked—one, two, three, four—very loud.

"Bzzzzzz," came from the nest and out flew a bumblebee.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"We—we—" stammered Minty, "we came to see our old nest but you have made it quite fine. It's all very strange."

"Very strange," Melly Mouse repeated.

The bumblebee circled their heads and buzzed cheerily,

"Not so strange
If you've a mind
To make the most
Of what you find."

Then the bumblebee invited them in to stay for supper. And all the other bumblebees in the nest came buzzing out and spread the supper of honey and bees' bread on a cloth of Queen Anne's Lace on the grass.

Minty and Melly said it was the very nicest supper they had ever eaten. And after supper the bumblebees told them stories until it was time to go.

Odds and Ends

The Montreal Shortcut

Montreal, even though it is 1000 miles from the ocean, is 500 miles nearer Liverpool than is New York.

Superior Lake

Lake Superior, with an area of upwards of 30,000 square miles, is the largest inland body of fresh water in the world.

High Cost of Losing

A successful Republican campaign in 1860 cost the party $100,000; the unsuccessful campaign of 1936 cost $7,400,000.

Mississippi Flows North

The infant "Father of Waters" is navigable only by canoe, and easily waded, as it flows northward from beautiful Lake Itasca, its source in northern Minnesota.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: To a woman, among delightful sounds, the sweetest is that of somebody doing the dishes.

Ten Hidden Fish: Sole, salmon, sardine, halibut, haddock, hake, mackerel, herring, whiting, cod.

Letter Changing: Roll, role, rale, bale, balm, calm, call.

What Was the Answer?: 31 inches.

Fun With Antonyms: Forsaken-continuing; subtle-evident; deficient-abundant; obligatory-invalid; abject-assured; fearless-timid; coarse-refined; abnormal-ordinary; inflammable-incombustible; satisfying-annoying.

Park Your Bicycle—Two Cents a Day!

Monitor Camera Club from H. S. McCauley, Evanston, Ill.

Observing the Popularity of Bicycles With Students in a Near-by Technical School, a Chicago Tire Dealer Conceived the Idea That a Parking Lot for Wheels Might Be Successful. He Rented the Vacant Lots Next to His Store, Installed Racks, and Invited Business at "5 Cents Per Bike Per Day." Only a Small Number of Students Responded; but His Patronage Grew to 1,000 a Day When the Fee Was Reduced to 2 Cents

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Wedding Veils

The renting of wedding veils has proved profitable to a woman living in this city. She makes the veils herself and has several styles to choose from. The charge is $6 and up, depending upon the cost of the veil chosen. Of course the renter is responsible for any damage done to the veil while in her possession.

The prospective customers are obtained from newspaper engagement announcements in which a definite wedding date is set. Although the rental fee is not small, it amounts to about one third the cost of buying the veil, and most brides today can make good use of the amount saved. —Mrs. L. T. T., Minneapolis.

Quotation for Today

WHAT I cannot praise I speak not of.—GOETHE.

Peace, the Fruit of Patience

An Emperor of China once discovered a family of which the master, with his wives, children, grandchildren, and servants amounting to a large number, all lived in harmony to a remarkable degree. The Emperor expressed his admiration and inquired what means were used to maintain peace among so many persons.

The venerable man took a pencil and wrote only, "Patience, patience, patience."

Daily Anecdote

Making Peace

John Wesley and Joseph Bradford had been traveling companions and close and loyal friends for many years, when a disagreement arose between them and they agreed to part. Thus resolved, they went to sleep, and in the morning arose with heavy hearts and prepared to go their separate ways.

"Are you still prepared to leave me?" asked Wesley.

"Yes," answered Bradford grimly.

"You will not ask my pardon?" demanded Wesley.

"No, sir!"

"You won't?"

"No, sir!"

"Then," said Wesley softly, "I must ask yours."

This was more than Bradford could endure. He hesitated a moment, burst into tears, and cried out, "Forgive me, brother, forgive me!"

In an instant all differences were forgotten, and they were loving friends again.

Bible Facts

Jachin and Boaz

Jachin ("he shall establish") and Boaz ("in it is strength") were the symbolic names given to two huge bronze pillars which were erected in the porch of Solomon's temple, though it is implied that they were not used in supporting the building (I Kings 7:21).

Some contend that, like the pillar mentioned in Gen. 31:52, they were simply "pillars of witness." They are said to have been made by one Hiram "a worker in brass" (i.e. in bronze); and, according to First Kings 7:15, they were "of eighteen cubits high apiece," while each pillar is said in this verse to have had a circumference of twelve cubits.

(And since the cubit is generally reckoned at about 18 inches, the pillars would be approximately 27 feet high and 18 feet round.) Then we learn from verse 16 that on top of each pillar was placed a "chapiter" or, as we would say today, a "capital," five cubits (about 7½ feet) high.

In Lighter Vein

Never a Hand on the Wheel

Bump: "Has your wife learned to drive the car yet?"

Bumper: "Yes. In an advisory capacity."—Southwestern Tourist News.

Cool

Saleswoman: "I have played all the newest records. Have you decided on one, or do you want to hear some more?"

"No, thanks—I see it has stopped raining now."—Koralle.

From the College Papers

"Our janitor would rather sleep than heat."—Tiger.

"Chili today and hot tomale."—Annapolis Log.

"Farm: A portion of land entirely covered by a mortgage."—Guinea Pig.

No Hurry

"My daughter wants a roll of No. 120 camera film."

"Regular or Verichrome?"

"What's the difference?"

"The Verichrome is a much faster film than the regular, but it is five cents higher."

"Give me the regular. My daughter has plenty of time."—Menthology.

Hymns in the Kitchen

An archbishop, staying at the house of some friends, was greatly impressed by the fact that each morning, before breakfast, he heard someone in the kitchen singing a hymn.

On congratulating his hostess on having such religious servants, he was told: "Oh, that's the cook's hymn for boiling eggs. Two verses soft, five verses hard."—Glasgow Citizen.

SOMESENSE RHYMES

The distance between here and Le Bourget
Is really growing smaller
Day by day.

Economic Note

The lady was browsing through an antique shop and an old straight-backed chair struck her fancy. She asked the proprietor the price.

"One hundred dollars," replied the proprietor.

"One hundred dollars!" echoed the lady. "How can you be asking all that money for an old chair like that?"

"Madam," said the proprietor, "it so happens that this chair once belonged to Louis XVI of France."

The lady shook her head. "Things must be getting pretty bad in Europe," she observed. "Imagine him coming all the way from France to hock a chair!"

Street Scene, Bombay

Monitor Camera Club from Jackson Keith, Boston

Oxen in Crawford Market

His Voice

A traveler once asserted to a Syrian shepherd that the sheep knew the dress of their master, not his voice. The shepherd maintained it was the voice they knew.

To settle the dispute he and the traveler exchanged clothes and went among the sheep. The traveler in the shepherd's dress called on the sheep and tried to lead them, but "they knew not his voice," and never moved. On the other hand, they ran at once at the call of their owner, though thus disguised.

Brevities

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: It's best not to interrupt the kind of person who talks in detail about the weather. If you get him off this subject, he'll set in talking about himself.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Something must be done about the inability of those no longer young to get jobs. Colorado Springs man, 101, complains he hasn't been able to get work since he was 96.

London Opinion: "The octopus can see to the front, each side, and to the rear simultaneously, and periodically discharges a quantity of inky fluid," says a naturalist. What a gossip-writer it would make if it could only write!

Milwaukee Journal: Shirley Temple, en tour, was deeply impressed by the elevated trains of Chicago. We, too, have been moved by these quaint vehicles, but not comfortably.

Boston Globe: If Jesse H. Jones does become a Presidential nominee in 1940 and gets all the Joneses to vote for him, he'll be fairly formidable. Not conclusive, of course—there was Al Smith, you know.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: It may now be definitely asserted that the end of the warfare between coal miners and operators is in sight. Geneva authorities report that the world's supply of coal will be exhausted in 37 centuries.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'P. W. A.'

Ranger, Texas

As it came about, he should not have taken the chance, but the lad on the station platform was anxious to dispose of his papers; and when a customer tapped on the window of the railroad coach to attract his attention, the boy readily clambered aboard. Absorbed in finding the man, supplying the paper, and making change, he did not realize that the train had started, and it was well in motion when he ran from one exit to another vainly seeking to alight.

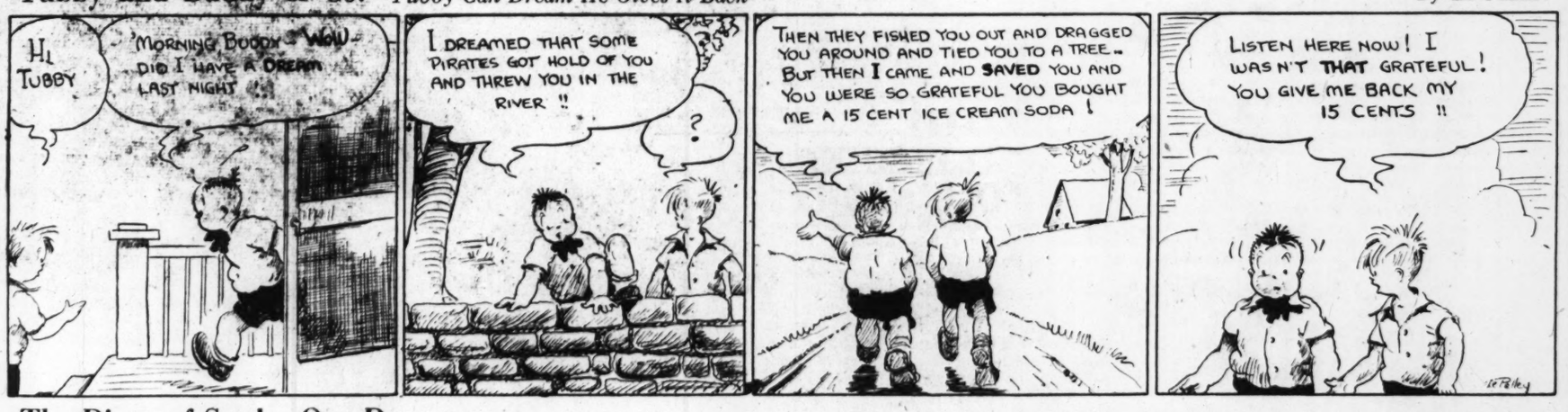
All vestibules were tightly closed, and as he came sobbing through the coach from the last effort, a kindly man drew him down beside him. A "What is the matter, son?" was followed by the explanation that the train made no stop for 15 miles—and there was none in the opposite direction that might return him home that evening. And if there were, the boy hadn't the requisite fare. His mother would worry about him, and he would probably lose his job; and it seemed so important at home that he should not do the latter.

"Well now, young fellow, I belong to the P. W. A.," said the man; and the lad looked up wonderingly, because he had no such conception of that alphabetical scheme as the circumstances seemed to denote. "The P. W. A., right now, means 'put worry aside.' I think we can straighten all these things out. I leave the train at the next station. My family will be down to meet me; and when you get off with me, we will telephone back and set Mother's heart at rest. Then you will go home with us to dinner; and after that we will all pile into the automobile again and drive you back home. And I think I know enough people back there to make certain you don't lose your job. Nice comfortable seat cushions, these, aren't they? P. W. A., and enjoy the trip."

The other passengers in the coach had witnessed the proceedings with interest, and when the train drew into the station they were all gathered on the side which would enable them to miss no last detail. And there was a tug at more than one heart when they saw the happy family greeting, the brief explanation, and the departure in the big automobile. One among the number returning that way some months later, was not at all surprised to learn that the promises had been kept in every detail, including the preservation of the cherished job.

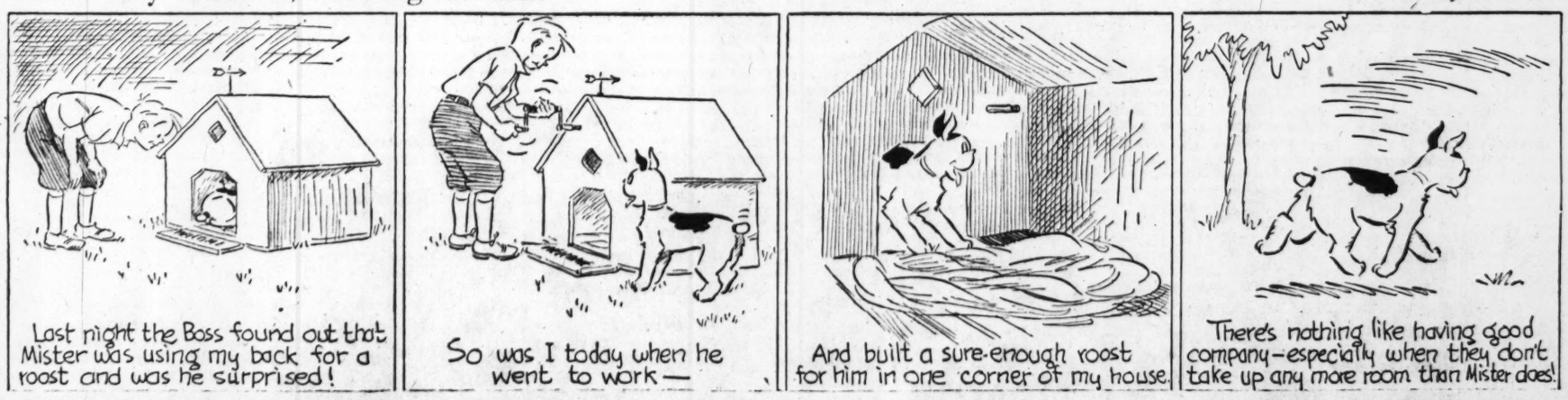
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Can Dream He Gives It Back*

By LE PELLEY


HI TUBBY
'MORNING BUDDY! WOW—DID I HAVE A DREAM LAST NIGHT!!
I DREAMED THAT SOME PIRATES GOT HOLD OF YOU AND THREW YOU IN THE RIVER !!
?
THEN THEY FISHED YOU OUT AND DRAGGED YOU AROUND AND TIED YOU TO A TREE— BUT THEN I CAME AND SAVED YOU AND YOU WERE SO GRATEFUL YOU BOUGHT ME A 15 CENT ICE CREAM SODA !
LISTEN HERE NOW! I WASN'T THAT GRATEFUL! YOU GIVE ME BACK MY 15 CENTS !!

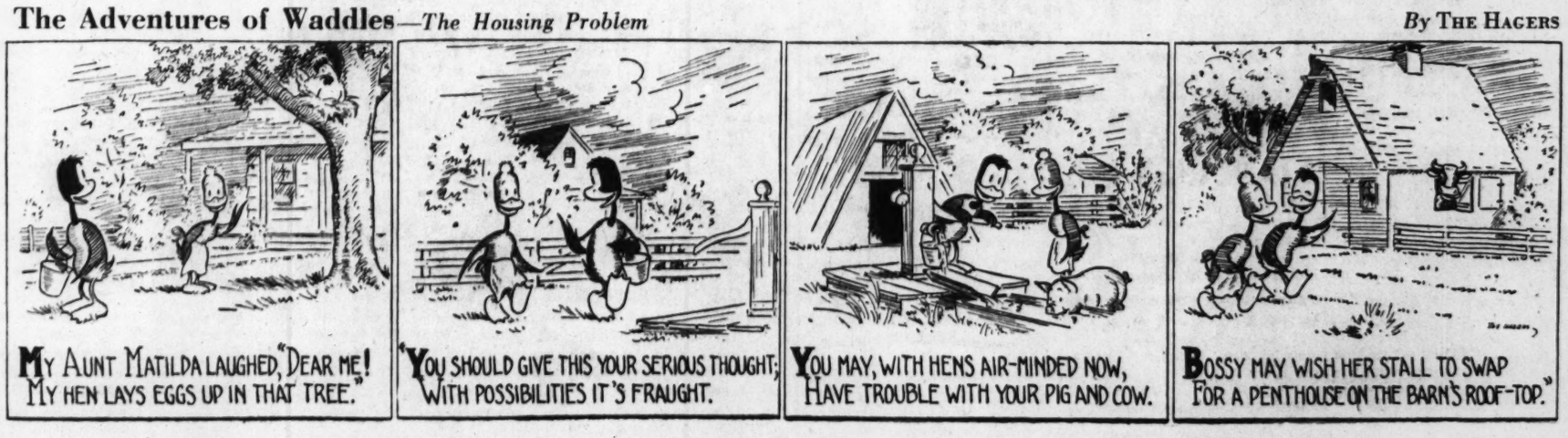
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Bunkmate*

By CARMACK


Last night the Boss found out that Mister was using my back for a roost and was he surprised!
So was I today when he went to work—
And built a sure-enough roost for him in one corner of my house.
There's nothing like having good company—especially when they don't take up any more room than Mister does!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Housing Problem*

By THE HAGERS


MY AUNT MATILDA LAUGHED, "DEAR ME! MY HEN LAYS EGGS UP IN THAT TREE."
"YOU SHOULD GIVE THIS YOUR SERIOUS THOUGHT; WITH POSSIBILITIES IT'S FRAUGHT.
YOU MAY, WITH HENS AIR-MINDED NOW, HAVE TROUBLE WITH YOUR PIG AND COW.
BOSSY MAY WISH HER STALL TO SWAP FOR A PENTHOUSE ON THE BARN'S ROOF-TOP."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

This is from the Junior Puzzler, and, therefore, should not be too difficult. It deals with delightful sounds:

JU N IUONR, NOURS TV-WXSYJZAW BUARTB, JYV BIVVJ-VBJ XB JYNJ UZ BUOVCUTE TUXRS JYV TXBYVB.

Ten Hidden Fish

The names of 10 fish are hidden in the square below. Start at any letter and move across or down—not diagonally:

S O H A L I B
A L M D M H U
R E O D A A T
D I N O C K E
A H E R O D R
W H I R I N E
P A T I N G L

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing ROLL to CALL in 6 moves.

What Was the Answer

A boy, watching a friend walking toward him one day, asked: "How long is your stride?" "It is more than 2 feet and less than 3," said the friend. "I take an exact number of steps in walking 279 inches, and also in walking 434 inches." What was the answer to the boy's question?

Fun With Antonyms

Synonyms yesterday! Today, it's words and their antonyms:

1	forsaken	annoying	
2	subtle	invalid	
3	deficient	continuing	1
4	obligatory	incombustible	
5	abject	refined	
6	fearless	ordinary	
7	coarse	abundant	
8	abnormal	assured	
9	inflammable	evident	
10	satisfying	timid	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Let Him Go

John Calhoun, the American statesman, was long considered one of the most courteous and considerate men in politics. He was, in addition to these fine qualities, a very religious man. Hospitable, he allowed anyone to stay all night at his house who chose to stop.

One evening, a traveler stopped at his house, and after dinner refused to attend family prayers. Calhoun called his man-servant and said, "Saddle that man's horse and let him go."—Wall Street Journal.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Trade Pacts and the Farmer

A CAMPAIGN song of an earlier year in American politics warned all who would listen that, "You gotta quit kickin' my dog around." The sentiment evidently still holds good in the attitude of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, toward his cherished program of reciprocal trade agreements. Every once in a while the criticism of this policy, particularly in its alleged effect on the farmers, gets to be more than Mr. Hull's good nature will stand, and he explodes with something like the letter to Senator James P. Pope, just made public.

Attacking the frequent statement that the large excess of agricultural imports over exports in early 1937 represented a loss of the American farmer's markets chargeable to the trade agreements and crop control, Secretary Hull explained that a large part of the imports were of products that are not grown in the United States and that the rest were abnormal because of the 1936 drought. He pointed out that agricultural exports and imports are much nearer in balance for the first half of 1938 though the trade agreements in question are still in effect.

There may be a measure of validity in the charge that industrial products have fared somewhat better than agricultural commodities in the concessions gained for American sales abroad. This is doubtless more a matter of circumstance than intent, for the negotiators have certainly sought openings abroad for American grain and other foodstuffs, but the urge for self-sufficiency, especially as to foods, for military reasons has raised stiff barriers.

However, the Hull letter is basically more important for its emphasis on the multilateral nature of trade than for its political implications. Mr. Hull points out that the exports of American machinery and other products of industry have indirectly provided the American farmer a larger market at home because they have increased the purchasing power of urban employees. Thus the trade which goes around a triangle or a many-sided polygon often comes back in much fuller measure than that which is confined to a basis of "You buy from me; I'll buy from you." This latter or bi-lateral method of trade soon works down to a practical equivalent of barter and is extremely difficult to expand, as the experiences of other nations attest.

With all the additions possible to the domestic market for the American farmer, Mr. Hull recognizes that nevertheless there must be foreign markets in order to absorb the volume of agricultural production of which the United States is capable. He believes these cannot be obtained by maintaining "embargo tariffs" on imports. It might be argued, too, that these foreign markets more probably will be obtained by an encouragement of multilateral trade among the nations of the world and an easing of rivalries that tend to make nations shut themselves up into compartments.

Free Speech to a World

COUNTRIES still maintaining a free press and free speech within their borders have come slowly to the recognition that they must do something about controlled propaganda directed against them from outside their borders. Britain, by her recent inauguration of international radio broadcasts in Arabic, Spanish, Portuguese, and several other tongues, acted before the United States. With establishment of a Division of Cultural Relations in the State Department, America is catching up.

As departmental agencies go, the new division is modest. Congress appropriated $26,000 for its first year. The initial staff comprises only five officers and three clerks. Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, director, is equipped by long experience in the field of popular education on world affairs.

While not limited to Latin America, the new division turns much of its gaze in that direction. Two reasons explain this: first, the immediate need for counteracting anti-democratic propaganda being directed toward Latin America by Fascist powers; and second, the growing realization that the Americas share a heritage of freedom and New World outlook that can work mightily for the preservation of human liberties.

No other continent remains so free of aggressive forces now subjugating human liberties in Europe and Asia. The new division opens a possibility for awakening more Americans, north and south of the Rio Grande, to the value of strengthening inter-American devotion to the best in New World ideology.

All depends upon the actual conduct of the division. The most valuable service it can perform is to provide a clearing house for private agencies at work in the field, and to send abroad currents of information about America that will reflect America as it is. A land of free speech, dedicated to judgments based on full information, need not obscure facts nor descend to bitter propaganda. Its most persuasive appearance abroad is in the role of a genial freeman, speaking to all in friendliness, but not failing to correct misstatements with the facts.

The New Balkans

ONE said "Balkans" with a shudder before the World War. It was in the Balkans, most people feared, that trouble would start if it came. One says "Balkans" with anything but a shudder today, noting the agreement between the Balkan Entente and Bulgaria. With war in Spain, in China, and threatening on the Soviet-Manchukuoan border, out of the once unruly Balkans come not rumblings of possibly illimitable storms but indications of a better atmosphere.

An understanding has been reached whereby the Balkan Entente—Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia and Rumania—recognize Bulgarian equality in matters pertaining to defense. A pact of non-aggression also has been concluded. Reports from the capitals concerned indicate that the agreement has been purely voluntary among all participants, not the result of political pressures one upon the other or of intervention by any great power. The atmosphere is described as better than in twenty-five years.

In pre-World War days one would not have dared to hope that quieting news could come out of the Balkans. Or, if there had been reason so to hope, one would have felt the world was safe. In 1938 the world does not seem too safe even so. Yet it discovers—with every advance toward understanding such as this recorded for the Balkans, and such as that which was reported recently from South America when the Chaco dispute was ended by arbitration—that even while it has been giving fearful attention to the destructiveness of the war method in international politics, the will to agree has been growing—and sometimes in unexpected places.

Harlan County in Flux

COAL operators in Harlan County, Kentucky, have staved off possible prison sentences in the long trial, now ended with a divided jury, on the United States Government's charges that they conspired by intimidation to prevent men from joining the mine workers' union. The Government, on its part, while unquestionably disappointed in the failure to obtain a conviction, has accomplished part of its purpose in bringing before the court of public opinion in the nation at large the evidence which tended to show a reign of feudalism and violence.

Possibly the most significant news out of Harlan is not the verdict or lack of one but rather the development observed by the Monitor's staff correspondent when he said on Saturday that, verdict or no verdict, "conditions which brought the Federal Government into the tiny little mountain coal oligarchy of Harlan will never again be what they were."

He found that even among the defendant operators, who still have no relish for unionism, a majority recognize the handwriting on the wall in the Wagner Act guaranteeing the right of a worker to belong to a union of his own choosing—a right enforced by the National Labor Relations Board and conceded in most of the coal fields of the United States.

No tremendous overnight change is to be expected. Feelings engendered through years of bitter strife are not easily eradicated. The first task of defense attorneys may be to restrain some of their clients from acts of retaliation on union sympathizers or witnesses which would surely prejudice the case against them in retrial. If the unions get an upper hand, there may be a similar problem of restraint to assure that workers do not find they have merely exchanged one set of feudal masters for another, taking toll of their pay envelopes. But surely the problem of understanding can be worked out, as it has been in other troublous instances, and the nation at large will hope for a healing of the breach and the cultivation of a new type of neighborliness in Harlan County adapted to the industrialized era into which it has emerged.

Artist of Tradition

EDMUND C. TARBELL was one of the most distinguished representatives of a tradition that has been a strong influence in America. His long career was a steady progress along a definitely marked course. A native of Massachusetts, he studied at the Boston Museum School and with prominent Parisian painters. His style thus was an adaptation of the more conservative French manner to the New England scene.

His talent was early recognized. Honors were heaped upon him. Success and fame were his. These triumphs were the reward of a gift and a practice that adhered strictly to established rules of picture making. There was in Tarbell's work no distortion, no unbridled experimentation, no attempts to shock the bourgeois.

His pictures were well designed, well executed, and charming. Usually they were full of light and vibrant with color. His was representational art at its most acceptable. It presented no problems to the beholder. There it was, to be enjoyed without any sense of baffiement or puzzled wonder. It was popular art in the best meaning of the term.

Juristic Adventures

Book News of the Day

HENCEFORTH, from rich sources, there will come, without doubt, many learned biographies and analyses dealing with the life and work of Benjamin Cardozo, legal practitioner, judge, commentator and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The first of these to appear in attractive book form is CARDOZO AND FRONTIERS OF LEGAL THINKING, by Beryl Harold Levy (New York: Oxford University Press. $2.50). Dr. Levy is, of course, a lawyer. As such, and a confessed pupil in the school of legal philosophy in which Mr. Justice Holmes and Mr. Justice Cardozo were preceptors, he writes with conviction and assurance, but, in the estimation of those of an older school of legalistic thought, not always convincingly.

* * *

One who sets out deliberately to expound a premise or propound a theory proceeds wisely and progresses farther if he speaks or writes with deliberation rather than with bold asseveration. Those who will first read Dr. Levy's book are themselves lawyers. He probably will discover that not all who read what he has written will agree that due to the courage and vision with which both Holmes and Cardozo approached and explored new legal frontiers the thought of lawyers and the opinions of judges are to follow new juristic channels to new conclusions. It is Dr. Levy's courageous thesis that it has finally been discovered that, in the final analysis, it is the courts and judges that make the law, rather than the people through their representatives in state and national legislatures.

There is much advanced thought to support this view. Yet we should be grateful that in the great surviving democracies of the world we are far from a realization of this remote return to the verge of absolutism. It has been shown that the functions and powers of the judiciary might eventually be usurped or unduly influenced by a powerful executive, thus silencing any remaining faint protest from the people themselves.

* * *

It would be charitable and, I believe, entirely justifiable, to insist that it was never in the thought of Mr. Justice Cardozo that a court of last resort should nullify a constitutional enactment, or that it should do more than clarify ambiguities in the law, that in the end the legislature might act within clearly defined constitutional limits.

From opinions cited and language quoted in the book the student, whether lay or professional, can follow through, forming his own estimate of the distance in advance which the learned analyst undertook to travel. As a textbook, therefore, rather than as a commentary, the volume is recommended to those who read understandingly and with discernment. F. L. P.

Still Hot on Their Trail

In Spanish Waters

THE Second Mate's beret served us better than a barometer. He pulled it over his ears as the Mersey lights twinkled around our departure, and some humorist scrawled, "Vessel rolling heavily in confused swell" in the log even before we had crossed the bar.

By the time Bishop's Rock was flashing us England's farewell, the wild, white horses were steeplechasing over the cross-trees and gnashing furiously at the wheel-house windows, and Biscay, a day later, was a pitching, foam-flecked solitude.

But as Finisterre pulled aside the mists to watch us lumber by, the Second Mate's peaked cap appeared. It glared over the port quarter and the aggressive Cape retired like some abashed pugilist before the eye of Mercy.

Cape Roca was passing blandly across the afternoon when the Second Mate came again on watch. The peaked cap's resuscitation had been short-lived and we stared in puzzlement as the beret bobbed from the alleyway and ascended with bowed foreboding to the bridge. We looked questioningly out to sea where a British submarine cleaved the velvet gloss; we looked ahead and small fishing smacks curtsied on the glinting wavelets; we looked landward, and only very far away could we discern a black cloud, stratified symbolically enough over the distant hinterland of Spain. And we looked from one another to the Second Mate and wondered.

The commotion started next day while we were busy clearing the foredeck winches. Gibraltar was only twelve hours ahead and we were making ready for discharging No. 1 hatch when the shout echoed down from the bridge. The Second Mate's beret was visible over the bulkhead and we saw the ominous surge of foam which kicked frantically against the speed of a great, gray, warship looming almost on top of us; and low overhead a war plane roared suddenly, and dipped across our length.

"Close by here, insurgent destroyer put four shells round us last trip," informed the bo'sn, who was the only old hand among us. And, as we struggled into our life-jackets, he added with laconic pessimism: "Swhat comes of having limited colors same as Spanish Government troop-carriers."

There was no time to hear more of such unfortunate coincidences, for the Second Mate was already yelling orders from the bridge, and, as we hurried up the ladder, he was on his knees in front of the chart-room cupboard, flinging out our spare Red Ensigns by the yard. Armed with these, and with the captain's instructions booming out from the lower bridge, we sought positions and began the frenzied work of tacking our cloth armor in every conspicuous spot we could conceive.

Yet still unsatisfied the cruiser came on, slushing her bulk with Gargantuan grace among the flotsam network of fishing vessels as though she were navigating a mine-field. And as she circled us and we breathed the uncertainty which seemed oddly to permeate her black, warning billows of smoke, we shifted in our jackets and looked uneasily across the six miles of water which stretched out to the coast's nearest point.

To our intense relief, the airplane, which experienced eyes had identified as an Insurgent bomber, soon sheered off toward the haze of Moroccan hills where they teemed up in immensity from the lush quietness of the sea. We felt their superb indifference acutely as the cruiser intercepted their purple might and came bearing back across our bows with its disquieting curiosity unabated.

At that moment came the Second Mate's excited shout and we followed the tassel of his beret as it jerked convulsively over his forehead. And before his telescope could tell us the nature of the weaving smoke we had all noticed far away down the coast, we saw the cruiser putting hard out to sea.

Cape St. Vincent winked at us through the late evening, and the Second Mate still clung steadfastly to his beret. He had it on when the alarm came that more of the Insurgent fleet was sailing into us from the South. We saw him tip it jauntily over his ear as he stood at the Morse-light high above the bridge, and the glare of a searchlight from one of the warships flooded him like some lithe trapeze artist. The searchlight blinked out its query: "Are there lights on the north coast of Spain?" we read. The Second Mate tapped out a terse "No," and without signs of emulating the interference of their colleague of the afternoon the ships sailed on.

The Second Mate came along to breakfast breezily, and Sparks spoke for the whole ship in his mammoth sigh of relief.

"An eventful trip," recalled the Second Mate as he dropped his peaked cap on the saloon couch.

HAROLD G. LAYCOCK

North . . South . . East . . West

Parading Our Delinquencies

By Frank L. Perrin

IN SEVERAL not widely separated areas in the United States there are being enacted those unhappy and deplorable spectacles which seem to emphasize the worst in human emotions. Those who, through yielding to the promptings of avarice, jealousy, revenge or hatred, are persuaded to an unforgivable violation of the moral and criminal code, deserve, and should receive, the punishment which the law provides. Those who thus offend, unless actuated by some sudden and uncontrolable impulse, enter upon their adventure into forbidden byways with full knowledge of the uneven chance to evade punishment. The time of payment may be long deferred, but the mills of the gods usually, and almost inevitably, grind their grist and exact their toll.

Realizing this, and depending upon the sureness and equality of this concept of justice, how commendable and decorous it would be were we all to allow the processes by which these adjustments and the necessary preliminary deliberations are conducted to be carried on unemotionally and in becoming order. It is not the occasion for a public holiday when even the most hardened and defiant offender is brought face to face with his accusers and those who are to sit in solemn judgment to determine his guilt or innocence and the possible measure of his punishment. We make too great a show of our shortcomings. We should feel apologetic because society has failed to teach a lesson which is being learned too late. Instead of rejoicing because the sin of the offender has overtaken him, we should realize our own shortcomings in failing to protect both ourselves and the sinner from the consequences of ignorance or avarice.

* * *

Our criminal codes provide that one accused is, first of all, presumed to be innocent until his guilt is proved beyond a reasonable doubt. This is more than a fiction of the law, but it is a somewhat mild one, after all is said and done. It is provided also that the accused is entitled to the privilege of being tried by a jury of his peers, and that he may be heard in his own defense. The term peer, as used in this sense, is defined as an equal, one of the same rank, possessing the same qualities or endowments. Perhaps all this seems somewhat ambiguous and confusing. Perhaps it does not. Theoretically, at least, it assures to even the most depraved his hour or day of assumed equality.

It is not in the setting of the stage upon which the issue of guilt or innocence, acquittal or punishment, is to be determined that the blundering and travesty parade their hideous forms. The trial judge sits in decorous dignity. The people, formally, are represented by an astute prosecutor of their own choice. Counsel for the defense deport themselves with becoming formality and deference. Behind the bench stands a sculptured figure of "Justice," holding scales evenly balanced. The stage is set for one of the greatest acts. Will it be melodrama, or will it be tragedy?

* * *

It is just at this point that the mistakes which have oftenest been made in our great advance toward civilization are committed. The line between peers, so-called, and the upper and nether layers of our society seems here to become dim and indistinct. The sanctity and protection which the law and common regard seek to insure to courts and juries and judges are disregarded by the mob, some of whom demand vengeance, some mercy, and some the thrills and spectacles of a Roman holiday.

Serious and deeply concerned people are tiring and becoming alarmed at this unrestrained and increasing display of humanity's worst and most deplorable weakness. They seek to put the finger upon the impulse which actuates the mob, both in and out of court. Many are convinced that the license assumed by the press has encouraged the curious and the ignorant to believe that courts and juries are persuaded, intimidated or influenced by the clamor of a far-flung mob. Apologists for the exploiting and intemperate newspapers will insist that the press indulges a public demand heretofore insistent and unappeased.

Whatever the actuating motive which has produced the deplorable spectacle now so frequently witnessed, the need of speedy and complete reform in court procedure is apparent. The honor and sanctity of the bench and jury box must be preserved. This assured, common safety and welfare will be advanced.

The Wide Horizon

War Threats for Peace?

The Christian Science Monitor has consistently pointed out in its news and editorial columns the possibilities of peace as contrasted with assumptions of the inevitability of a general European war. The following article, based on the world-wide information available to the Associated Press, reflects an increasing understanding of fundamentals the Monitor has continuously emphasized.

By John Evans

General Foreign Editor of the Associated Press

LONDON

WORLD war may be coming, but there are plenty of reasons to believe peace possible. Facts point to war. Yet the feelings of unhappy peoples and some recent circumstances point to peace.

All over Europe nations are armed camps. There is no secret about the arming. There is frank admission by ruling statesmen everywhere that war is a real danger. For two years the world has been kept alarmed by the ominous roll of drums.

There has been no general European war.

Why?

People who govern don't do the fighting. The rank and file are the people who carry guns and die. The day is gone when a conflict was decided in single combat by two kings or two generals. Millions of families remember the last war.

* * *

The explosion is expected to take place in Czechoslovakia, if any place. Two years ago the powder keg was in Spain. Later it was in Austria. Events that formerly might have started a dozen wars now start nothing but a lot of talking.

England, France, Germany, Russia and Italy argued and threatened over foreign aid to the Spanish civil factions. Mussolini said he had 43,000 Italian troops with the Insurgent forces at one time. No exact figures were given on the German aid on that side or on the Russian and French help to the Spanish Government which holds only about one-fourth of Spain.

But the world war didn't start from Spain.

Then came the old Austrian question. Union with Germany had been discussed for many years. The Allies in the peace treaties forbade it but Adolf Hitler on March 13, got his troops invited into Austria and it is now part of greater Germany. Even Austria's name has vanished.

Austria didn't start any world war.

Hitler on May 21 was supposed to contemplate some similar action to protect or get control of the 3,500,000 Germanic minority in Czechoslovakia. France said she would help the Czechoslovaks. England said it might be difficult for her to stay out.

Nothing happened.

All the factors for war remain but war hasn't come. It may be near — quite near—but so many shocks have failed to start a world war that many statesmen think it may be avoided.

While the world rattles sabers it also talks peace.

* * *

Hitler sent a sort of peace message to Britain the day before King George VI and Queen Elizabeth went to France July 19 for a four-day visit to show how Britain stood with France. At the same time, the upshot of secret statesmen's talks was more pressure by Britain and probably by France on Czechoslovakia to make her more conciliatory toward Germanic and other minorities. If the Czechoslovak minorities get a reasonable amount of autonomy Britain thinks Hitler will be satisfied—for the present at least.

Two things illustrate the theory that threats of war are intended primarily to prevent it by making the other fellow afraid.

One is the great eight billion dollar five-year British rearmament program. The other is the Polish ultimatum to Lithuania, March 17, by which Poland obliged Lithuania to re-establish normal, apparently friendly relations with her. Polish officials later admitted the government had no intention of invading Lithuania but gave the impression 20,000 troops were sent to the Lithuania border with warlike intent in order to alarm France and Britain into urging Lithuania to submit rather than risk a war that might touch off the long-dreaded European conflict.

These leaders in various countries who hold this theory that much talk of war may prevent it, realize there probably is no thought of bluff or insincerity in statesmen's warlike words. They do think, however, that war talk gets bolder when nothing happens and may go beyond what the various governments really intend to do or can get their peoples to do.

But nobody really knows.

Peacepoint

"I maintain that by far the most tragic thing about war, is not its immorality, nor its cruelty, but its manifest and colossal futility and imbecility. I maintain that war achieves no single object of advantage in the high sense to anyone, nor does it attain any of the supposed aims for which it is waged."—*Lord Ponsonby.*